

THE FRONT PAGE

MANY battles in the world's history have been won and lost with less casualties than Canada experiences yearly in deaths by fire. In the capture of Cuba from the Spaniards, the United States actually lost less men by death on the field of battle than were in 1909 burned and suffocated in dwellings, factories, warehouses and hotels right here in this peaceful Dominion.

At the recent annual meeting of the Mutual Fire Underwriters' Association of Ontario, President William Purves gave the figures as follows: Deaths in Canada by fire in 1909, 213; losses by fire, \$19,000,000, or \$2.70 per head of population, as compared with a loss of 33 cents per head in Europe. In the United States the fire losses amount to upward of \$250,000,000 yearly, while in New York city alone \$20,000,000 was paid in fire insurance premiums in 1910.

That this vast horde of wealth should be utterly destroyed each year, not to speak of the frightful death list resulting, now stands as our foremost crime against humanity. On this Continent we are improving our class of buildings, but the work is going ahead too slowly. Fire-proof materials such as concrete and tile are slowly taking the place of wood, but the work drags. The ordinary dwelling-house still remains a timber box, while our average country hotel, wooden framed and as inflammable as an old kerosene barrel, pokes its ungainly head into the scenery in all directions.

As a matter of fact our building laws are too lax, people are too careless and the insurance companies not sufficiently particular as to the class of risks they put on their books. The insurance companies themselves have this question pretty much in their own hands. Why, for instance, should an insurance company write a policy upon a property or a stock of merchandise owned by a man whose general character and habits will not bear the closest scrutiny? A life insurance company (that is a careful and conservative one) not only has the candidate for insurance carefully examined by a physician, but the man's general moral character is considered. In view of the fact that fully fifty per cent. of fires are incendiary—insurance men place it much higher—has not the time arrived when a man's morals should be scrutinized along with his application for fire protection?

The seriousness of incendiarism does not begin and end with the individual who sets fire to his warehouse or store in a period of business depression with the idea of getting some ready cash. Unfortunately fires, and particularly in business districts, are not ordinarily confined to the premises of the incendiary. As a matter of fact some of the heaviest fire losses that this country has ever experienced were to say the least, of a most suspicious origin.

With the insurance companies confining their risks to properties owned by men of good moral character, and with building laws in force that insist upon fire-proof materials where they can be utilized, the problem will be solved, and our tremendous casualty list will disappear along with the huge monetary loss that the country is now staggering under.

The fact that the premium payers, that is the general public, are making good the losses and losing their lives at one and the same time is lost sight of. The insurance company pays the bill to start with, but the premiums paid the companies must not only make up this loss, but considerably more besides.

M. R. CHARLES MARKS, who styles himself an "ex-pug,"—a phrase that has no canine significance, but is intended to convey the idea that he was once a prize-fighter—lectured at a Canada Temperance League meeting the other day, and as a result of his horrifying revelations of what a "tough mug" he used to be before he found the light, fifty young men and women were induced to sign the pledge. Far be it from me to minimize any good that Mr. Marks may achieve by his discourses, but it would appear that his triumphs as a prize-fighter were more or less imaginary. There is absolutely no connection between intemperance and pugilism; the champion who indulges in liquor ceases to be a champion. The man who is entered for a "mill" is obliged to take the pledge for a fixed period or his stake-holders will throw him over. The successful prize-fighter is obliged to submit to a temperance regimen not only in what he drinks and smokes, but in what he eats that the most earnest evangelist would shrink from. Mr. Marks' past may have been as horrible as he states and a warning to the young but he must have "cut out the booze" occasionally if he ever earned any triumphs in the ring.

THE craze for personal journalism has been exciting the English press, owing to the exposure by the London Times of the attempt of a woman scribbler to purchase gossip about titled people from servants in the leading English families. While the British press attributes this craze wholly to American influences, anyone familiar with the lower grade of London periodicals is aware that yellow editors are not the only offenders on this side of the Atlantic. Indeed, it is said that the woman whom The Times exposed turned out to be a contributor to English newspapers with no correspondents on this side of the water.

While the United States boasts newspapers like the New York Times, the New York Sun, the New York Evening Post, and journals of almost equal rank in many other centres, which for cleanliness, fairness and accuracy are not surpassed by the newspapers of England, there is no doubt that a bad tone has been given to newspaper work by W. R. Hearst, his myrmidons and his imitators. For instance, a story told by Lady Henry Somerset, the former head of the W.C.T.U. and a noted philanthropist, illustrates the poisonous nature of their work. She has for years sold articles on sociological movements in which she was interested, and devoted the proceeds to charity. Among the purchasers was the English representative of the Hearst syndicate. Two years ago she received from the Hearst people a request that she vary the subjects of her writing "so as to include social news, more especially the doings of American ladies in society." It was a good deal like asking the King to insert a few jokes in the Speech from the Throne, or the

fortunate. The regular jail attendant, and it would appear, committed a vagrant named John Sullivan, who had worked in hospitals in worthier days and had some experience in caring for the sick. When he heard of the condition of his fellow-prisoner, he at once volunteered to act as nurse, a service which was speedily accepted by the authorities. It is said that Sullivan tenderly cared for the sick man until death relieved his sufferings. All will admit that there was in this vagrant a quality of soul that was greater than the weakness which led him into prison—the capacity for unselfish service, no matter how unpleasant. The comment of the newspaper which records these facts is: "As the whitest lily grows in the blackest mire, so one of the most creditable acts ever performed in Walkerton was done in the county jail." This sounds rather like hyperbole. John Sullivan is probably not the whitest of lilies, but just an unfortunate man with a big heart, who had the impulse in him to do something which would

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than they would in ten, because a ten hour shift would eventually be detrimental to health, and further, that steel workers will not work overtime because they are exhausted at the end of their stipulated day's labor. All this may be admitted and more, and still there would be no justification for such legislation as Mr. Studholme proposes. An eight hour law or any other law which tends to clog the wheels of commerce is pernicious both in theory and in practice. That there are many classes of labor where even eight hours is too much cannot be denied, but this does not alter the fact that neither Mr. Studholme or any other man has a vestige of a right to dictate as to how many hours I shall work, or how many hours any man or woman in my employ shall work. This is a matter which concerns only those who are directly interested in the transaction, and is no more the business of Allan Studholme, M.P.P., than it is the Emperor of Germany or the Czar of Russia.

As to the question whether the man in the rolling mill is at his highest state of efficiency six or eight hours out of every twenty-four, it can very well be left to the employer and the employee, without any special laws or advice on the subject from the member for East Hamilton. If a rolling mill employee is at his best eight hours a day, and after that begins blocking and impeding the wheels of industry by not being up to his work, no one will recognize it sooner than the employer whose capital is at stake and who must obtain the highest possible percentage of efficiency if he is to succeed in his undertakings.

"Under a system of long hours men do not work consistently," says my correspondent. Does this gentleman imagine for a moment that the hours prescribed for labor have anything to do with the individual consistency? Plumbers are said to work eight hours a day; at least there is a pleasant little fallacy to this effect. Those who had dealings with this trade know that the actual work of the average plumber in these eight hours could actually be accomplished in less than four, did this "eight hour" artisan set himself to his task with the same earnestness as does the average carpenter or mason.

My correspondent also states that if the manufacturer in Ontario was cut down to eight hours per day there would be an increase in the number of laborers employed, by reason of the fact that it would necessitate opening other factories or enlarging plants. I am strongly under the impression, however, that nothing of this sort would occur. As a matter of fact, the manufacturer would move to another section of the country; into the Province of Quebec, for instance, where no such legislation would be in force. The Ontario manufacturers would be doing just as they are now doing in San Francisco, moving into other sections of the country. If we would make Ontario a howling wilderness as regards manufacturing establishments, all we would have to do is adopt a few such measures as Mr. Studholme, M.P.P., proposes. It will not then be necessary for anyone to worry over reciprocity measures and the possibilities of injuring our manufacturing establishments, we will have none left to worry over for they would all have been driven to a more congenial climate.

Let well enough alone has become a battle cry as regards the reciprocity measures now before Parliament. It would be well if our "eight hour legislators" took up the slogan on behalf of labor.



REMBRANDT'S LANDSCAPE, "THE MILL," A HALF-MILLION DOLLAR PICTURE.

This famous painting has long been a family possession of the Marquis of Lansdowne, who recently received an offer of £100,000 for it from a wealthy American. A committee is raising this sum in order to keep it in England as a possession of the National Gallery. It commands a fancy price because it is one of Rembrandt's few attempts at landscape, and remarkably anticipates the modern romantic school.

Chancellor of the Exchequer to give racing tips in his budget speech, but the Hearst syndicate no doubt voiced the wishes of the proletariat to which it caters. Lady Somerset, of course, indignantly refused, but this did not make any difference to Mr. Brisbane and his associates. They went ahead and published in the Hearst newspapers, stories of the most contemptible description over her signature with a portrait of herself appended to them. When Lady Somerset placed the matter in the hands of a firm of lawyers no apology or retraction was published, and all the satisfaction that she obtained was the explanation that the signed articles were "printers' errors!" This, it will strike everyone, is rather a pretty euphemism for forgery.

The New York Evening Post suggests that Lady Henry got off luckily since she escaped without a column of slanderous abuse. It expects that some fine day her character will be torn to shreds by these buccaneers of journalism. It is no salve to the feelings of a woman in her position to know that the Hearst papers are edited for people who would think it dangerous to wash their necks, and that no one of intelligence would take as accurate or serious anything published in a Hearst newspaper, no matter whose signature was attached to it. The men who meted out such treatment to her are devoid of principle and honor, and they besmirch the whole newspaper calling. Why has not the American press long ago branded Hearst for the pariah he is instead of writing as though it had a sneaking admiration for the manner in which he has sought to make money?

IN the Bruce Times recently I ran across an account of a little episode which furnishes an optimism corrective of the depression that the remarkable increases of brutal crimes in the rural districts of Ontario creates in the minds of thinking men. In Walkerton Jail there lay a prisoner named Day, who was in the last stages of consumption. Presumably it was because there was a criminal charge hanging over his head that he had not been turned over to the care of the National Sanitarium Association, which does a noble work for this class of un-

atone for his sins of omission or commission. The newspaper is, however, just in its assertion that his conduct was noble, even though its setting was the cell of a county jail.

HON. W. J. HANNA proposes to tax Ontario's bars on a percentage basis. The bill now before the House stipulates that all hotels shall pay five per cent of their gross receipts when over and above \$40 per day. The tendency with the gradual restriction of licenses has naturally enough increased the receipts of the remaining bars, so the Provincial Secretary means to go after some of the "unearned increment."

In Toronto for every license cut off there has been a general lengthening of the remaining bars, and some of them have now attained the proportions of, what shall I say, bowling alleys? Five per cent, of the gross from some of our big bars should bring into the Provincial coffers a pretty fair revenue. It remains to be seen, however, whether some of the barkeepers don't take it all out of the customer, and a little more beside, by feeding him a poorer quality of liquor. And by the same token, who is responsible for not enforcing our laws against the selling of immature and altogether poor and poisonous fire-water?

We have laws against substitution and adulteration in bars, and a great deal of drunkenness is unquestionably due to the fact that these regulations are not properly enforced. "A little wine for your stomach's sake," is all very well, but when this wine is manufactured from log wood and alcohol, and never in its wildest imagination saw the inside of a cask labelled Oporto, it's time the Government looked into the matter.

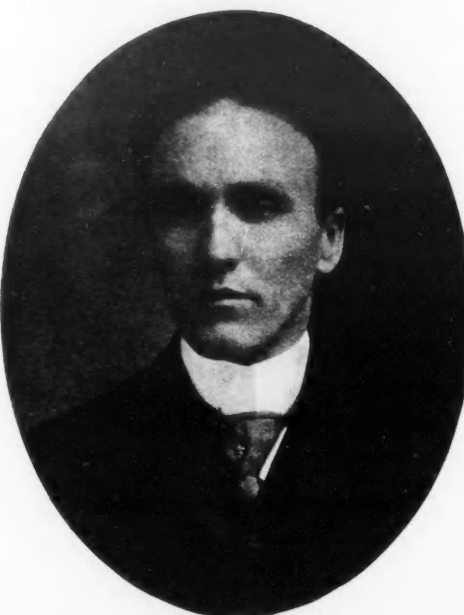
A GENTLEMAN writes in defending the Studholme "eight hour bill" on which I made some comment last week. He says among other things that there is little difference in the output of the average laborer between a ten hour day and a day of eight hours, and that in many instances men would produce in eight hours more

THE Morality Department of the Toronto police force, because of its very name, comes in for a good deal of ridicule. As a matter of fact, it performs much useful service, of which the public never hears, in the way of obtaining justice for unfortunate girls, disciplining men who abuse and starve their families, reconciling family differences among the poor, and curing the woes of sinners in countless ways. The stories that are poured into the ears of its officers every day are sad and even tragic at times, and it may be fairly said that the inspector and his staff have brought at least a semblance of happiness into many a desolate home.

It is a pity, therefore, when so useful and excellent a department commits acts which make it ridiculous and which must tend in the long run to impair its usefulness. The recent prosecution of two firms of booksellers for keeping in stock books which are in every library that aims to be important or complete, is an instance of undue zeal and ineptitude. To single out a few books for seizure like those of de Maupassant, certain works of Balzac, "The Decameron" of Boccaccio and Sir Richard Burton's translation of the "Arabian Nights" is stupid in the extreme. Whether the world improves morally—so far as sexual matters are concerned—with any especial rapidity, is doubtful, but it is certain that two or three hundred years ago people (and virtuous people at that) discussed certain matters with a frankness unknown in the present day. Literature being instinctively a reflection of the manners and ideas of its own epoch, it is hopeless to expect in the literary productions of the past a discretion of speech customary with us. Yet, are we to cut ourselves off from the literature of the past? Nearly half the stories in "The Decameron," for instance, are absolutely clean, and even the uncleanly tales in the book are so infused with romance that they have influenced literature in a wholesome (not an immoral) way for close upon

five hundred years. I hold no brief for "The Decameron" more than to say that no student of literature can afford to neglect it. To make its sale a crime is straining the law to the breaking point. If we are to eliminate everything from the book stores that does not conform to present day ideas of propriety, then we might as well wipe out the whole of English literature from Chaucer to Pope, including the English Bible itself. In truth there is hardly anything in the whole domain of the printed page that exceeds in grossness certain passages in the Old Testament. To say that anyone who is familiar with the Book of Genesis will find anything he did not know before in the books under seizure is to talk nonsense. One is not for one moment suggesting that booksellers should be prohibited from selling the Bible in its entirety, and one can see no ultimate good in keeping the mind of the eager reader rolled up in cotton batting. Morality is a matter of robust common sense—a something which is wholly the product of reason and enlightenment. It cannot be promoted by any system which takes certain works of established literary value and because of their freedom of speech and episode, stamps the text, "Thou shalt not read" upon them. The intelligent parent will bring up his child with a triple shield that will guard him against any contamination he is likely to encounter in the domain of literature. The hounding of a few book sellers who have committed no crime will accomplish nothing beyond advertising prurency.

The Colonel



LT.-COL. HUGH CLARKE, M.L.A.

Who has a bill before the Ontario Legislature which embodies the needed reforms in fire insurance policies that have been urged by Saturday Night.



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Protect the Iron and Steel Industries.

New Glasgow, N.S., Feb. 14, 1911.

The Editor, Saturday Night, Toronto, Ontario.

Dear Sir,—Permit me to call your attention to the fact that in your issue of January 28th there appeared an article entitled "Cost of the Iron and Steel Industries," by H. M. P. Eckhardt, in which considerable space was taken up in an attempt to show that the cost of the G.T.P. had been largely increased, and that Canada would be condemned in perpetuity to pay a tax in the way of extra freight rates owing to the increased cost of the road due to the higher prices paid for Canadian steel used in its construction.

No evidence in support of the opinion therein expressed is submitted, and I venture to suggest that no satisfactory proof of this statement can be given.

Further on in the same article the statement is made that "those conversant with the state of affairs in the iron and steel manufacturing industry are aware that one of the reasons why a Canadian-made binder is sold for more than an American-made machine is that the Canadian manufacturer of implements is compelled by the customs laws to buy his raw material, or a large part of it, from the Canadian iron and steel plants; and, of course, he has to pay higher prices for it than he would if he might go abroad and buy freely in the cheapest market. Thus he must contribute his portion of the tax necessary to have those great iron and steel plants at Sydney, the Soo, and elsewhere. He passes it on to the farmers through adding it to the price of the implements he sells them, and so it comes that agriculture, the greatest of the basic Canadian industries, is levied upon for perhaps the largest portion of the tax which makes prosperity in the iron and steel industry. The farmer is now aware that he is paying a tax whenever he buys a plow or binder. Also the higher freight rates necessitated by protection cause him to pay more for his food and to receive less for the products of his farm."

Selling Patent Medicine Shares to Public School Teachers will be Investigated by County Judge Winchester.

Saturday Night's Charges Against L. S. Levee of "Psychine," will have a Judicial Hearing in the Near Future.

THE charges made in these columns against L. S. Levee, president of the Slocum Medicine Company, pertaining to that gentleman's having by either personal solicitation or through his stock-selling agents, sold or endeavored to sell the stock of his patent medicine company to principals, teachers and others directly or indirectly connected with the body over which he presided as chairman, will be investigated by Judge Winchester.

Mr. Levee's fight against this investigation has been a long and strenuous one, but in the end he failed by reason of the fact that no Board of Education and no body of teachers could afford to have these charges hanging unanswered over their heads. After endeavoring to block this investigation in the Board of Control, in the City Council, and in the School Board, Mr. Levee was eventually obliged to yield, which he did as gracefully as possible in the following communication read at a recent meeting of the School Board:

To the Members of the Board of Education,

I desire this evening, as a matter of privilege, to make the following statement in regard to my position on this Board:—I have been advised by my solicitors that I cannot discuss the actions which I have brought against Saturday Night without the risk of my being committed to contempt of court, and hence my tongue is tied in regard to my real defence.

I wish to state, however, that I do not wish to hamper this Board in the slightest degree in its dealing with this matter. I wish that this Board would act in the public interest, and without any consideration for myself whatever. If the Board deems it advisable to carry out its resolution of having an investigation before the county judge, I am satisfied. I feel that in this matter I have nothing to fear from any source whatever, and am conscious of no wrong, and court the fullest investigation.

My solicitors advise me that an investigation would in all probability prejudice my cases when they come to trial, but notwithstanding this advice, and although, in their opinion, I may run some risks in prejudicing my rights, I have decided to give the Board the fullest possible discretion in the matter, the word more and I am through. It has been suggested to me, that, pending the investigation of these charges, or the trial, as the case may be, I should vacate my position as Chairman of this Board. All I have to say in reply to that is this, that such a publication as Saturday Night will never compel me to vacate a position to which I have been elected by the members of this Board.

I regret exceedingly that any reflection has been cast on any of the staff of the Board of Education, and I am sorry that, under all the circumstances, I cannot make a full statement of my own position at the present time, or in fact, any statement. The matter will have to rest until decided by the proper authorities.

A peculiar twist has been given to the pending investigation by reason of an anonymous communication sent to principals and school teachers. It reads as follows.

In making this statement, the writer could not have been aware that by section 1002 of the Customs Act of 1907, all rolled iron, rolled steel and pig iron, when used in the manufacture of mowing machines, reapers, harvesters, binders, and attachments for binders, is entitled to a refund of ninety-five per cent. of the duty imposed on such material. In other words, all rolled iron, rolled steel and pig iron, when used in the manufacture of these agricultural implements, is duty free, and has been since 1907. The amendments then made to the tariff deprive the Canadian steel plants of a large amount of business formerly held, as since then practically no Canadian iron or steel has been used in the production of the large amount of this class of machinery manufactured in Canada, and this, although agricultural machinery manufacturers enjoy protection of twelve and one-half to seventeen and one-half per cent.

The writer further goes on and refers to the largely increased cost of dwellings, offices, factories and warehouses, due to the iron and steel duties, evidently ignorant of the fact that the duties on the great bulk of the rolled iron and steel angles, bars, channels, and other rolled shapes of iron and steel used in buildings, bridges and other structures, bear rates of duty from seven to ten per cent., or one-third to one-half that called for by an ordinary revenue tariff.

We think that you will agree with us that the iron and steel industry in Canada is entitled to protection at least equal to that accorded the farmers and the other manufacturers of the country, and that if it is to be attacked, as it has been in the article referred to, we submit it is incumbent on those responsible for the appearance of such articles in your paper to see to it that the statements made are at least approximately correct.

Yours truly,

THOS. CA. TLAY,

General Manager.

Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Co., Ltd.

Well Spoken, Mr. Pratt.

To the Editor, Toronto Saturday Night:

Dear Sir,—I read with much interest in your last issue the address made by Mr. A. C. Pratt before the Empire Club recently re British Politics and Reciprocity. His splendid saying is worthy of note. Well spoken, Mr. Pratt. Your love for the flag and empire is of the real Canadian spirit—the Mother Country must surely feel proud of such Imperialism.

WILLIAM DUNCAN.

Rosseau, Muskoka, Ont., Feb. 21, 1911.

Insurance That Does Not Insure.

Toronto, March 4th, 1911.

Editor Toronto Saturday Night:

Sir,—Apropos the proposed legislation to abolish statutory and other conditions attached to fire insurance policies, the following case is a strong argument in support thereof.

The amount of the insurance is for the full value of the stock and fittings.

Policy reads: "Does insure . . . against all direct loss or damage by fire, except as hereinafter provided."

"Subject to the conditions of the 80% co-insurance clause as on page two hereof."

"This policy is made and accepted subject to the following stipulations and conditions printed on the back hereof . . . and made a part of this policy."

On page 2—back of the policy—is the following in small type and red ink:—

"Co-insurance Clause."

"The following clause or condition shall not apply to this insurance unless it is stated on the face of the policy that the insurance is subject thereto."

"3.—The premium herein reduced in consideration of this condition, the assured shall, during the currency of this policy, maintain insurance concurrent with this policy on each and every item of the property insured to the extent of at least eighty per cent. of the actual cash value thereof, and if the assured shall not do so the company shall only be liable for the payment of that proportion of the loss for which the company would be liable if such amount of concurrent insurance had been maintained."

The policy was shown to me, with the request that I construe it.

After reading it I told my friend that by its terms he had to re-insure for at least 80% of the cash value of his stock to protect himself, otherwise, in case of fire loss, he would only get from the company \$1 for every \$1.80 of his loss, and that whether he re-insured or not, to make it plain to him, I put the case thus:—

"Assume that by this policy it was intended to cover the full value of his stock, etc., say \$1,000, that he had re-insured for the 80% of the value—\$800, making his total insurance apparently \$1,800. In the event of a total loss under this policy he would receive \$555.55, and under the policy of re-insurance \$444.45, but should he not have re-insured, he would lose the latter sum, and that although, as he had supposed, he had been insured for \$1,000 under the policy in question and had paid premiums for \$1,000 insurance less, as he stated, 15%, which the agent told him was a reduction made because he had insured to the full value of his stock."

I also pointed out to him that by the terms of his policy he was placed in the position that by re-insuring he not only was protecting himself but would be protecting this

The Anonymous Letter.

Toronto, February 28th, 1911.

Dear Sir or Madam:—

Several principals have thought it advisable to have a meeting of all the principals of the Public Schools to discuss certain matters which have come before the public recently, and have placed the principals in a very questionable light.

Should the matter go any farther it would be desirable for the principals to meet and consider some course of action.

In the meantime, if these things are true, those who are expressing their views should let the others of their conferees know, either privately or publicly, their object in doing this, and show that this is not an underhand blow.

The meeting will be held on Wednesday evening at 4.30, in King Edward School.

Make an effort to be present on this occasion, in justice possibly to yourself, and certainly to many others interested in the good reputation of our professional position.

It would be interesting to know who instigated this letter, and in whose interests it was presumed to be. It is obvious that the school teachers and principals have nothing to gain by any such "conference," which, by the way, was not held by reason of the fact that Superintendent Bishop having seen the communication, ordered the King Edward School closed and locked on the afternoon in question.

The obvious duty of all school teachers and principals is to come forward and tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, when Judge Winchester opens the inquiry. What other possible "course of action," to quote the communication, is there in view of the charges made against the Chairman of the Board?

The communication darkly hints of the principals being placed in a questionable light, and in another paragraph talks of "an underhand blow." It is obvious that the writer of this communication has either an extraordinary mind, or else is deliberately endeavoring to shift the responsibility upon the shoulders of the principals where it certainly does not belong.

The principals and school teachers of Toronto have nothing to fear from the pending investigation and much to gain.

On Tuesday last Judge Winchester gave out a communication inviting all those who had evidence to offer to come forward. This is the plain duty of every citizen, of every friend of law and order, and of every Torontonian whose wish is to place our educational system above suspicion.

particular company pro tanto, and for that he would have to pay the regular premium rate, so that by adding together the two premium sums he not only would have wiped out the 15% reduction so called, but he would only get the \$55.55

20% of the value of his stock, the premium paid that company would in fact be far in excess of the proper and legitimate rate prevailing.

Acting upon what I had told him, he informed the agent thereof, when that gentleman sought to assure him that as the insurance was for the full value of his stock the re-insurance clause did not apply, and that in face of the fact that the policy states distinctly it is to apply.

Looking at the matter, as the policy makes clear, here is a case where a man having insured to the full value of his stock is forced and obliged to re-insure to an amount within 20% of the value of the stock, to pay premium for insurance he could never claim, and that perforce of the contract and ostensibly so to protect himself, but in reality to re-insure for the sole benefit of the first company, and to pay that company nearly double the legitimate and proper premium, or not having re-insured and sustaining a total loss, he would receive but five-ninths of the amount of his insurance.

Fasting as a Means to Health.

Cranbrook, B.C.

Editor Saturday Night.

Dear Sir,—A journal having the great circulation and commanding influence of Toronto Saturday Night, cannot afford to be inaccurate, even in its paragraphs. I trust, therefore, that you will not deem me imprudent in attempting to correct a few inaccuracies into which you have fallen in your issue of the 18th inst.

In regard to the time when Dr. Tanner fasted, which you say was upward of a quarter of a century ago, I think you are quite within the mark, but as to the number of days, I think you are mistaken, as I think it was 40 days he fasted. Then as to him being the first physician to discover that the majority of us eat too much and that fasting now and again is not altogether a bad thing, you are undoubtedly in error.

Sylvester Graham delivered his memorable and epoch-making lectures in New England in the 40's, on the "science of human life," as they are comprehensively called, and are published under that title. These lectures have changed the food habits of many thousands of people, and have undoubtedly prolonged human life. It is after him that the Graham Flour, Graham Bread and other products are called. These lectures not only revolutionized the food question, but they also led to the investigations and discoveries of Russell Thatcham Trail, M.D., who, in the 50's established the hygienic system of medication, and who, by his lectures and teachings in health magazines and books, as well as in his medical college, which he founded, and of which he was the president, promulgated the fundamental doctrines of the new medical science. These doctrines are now so widely accepted as to require at least a dozen or more health magazines in the U.S. to expound them to the more than 18 million people, whom a recent authority says have discarded the drug medical system and adopted one or other of the several drugless systems of medication. All of these health magazines, and all of the reform systems of medication known to the writer advocate the two meal system, as well as vegetarianism, and inculcate fasting, as at times and under medical supervision, an important therapeutic agent. Dr. Edward Hooker Dewey some fifteen years ago wrote four or five important medical books, and made some important discoveries in physiology. One of his books, entitled "The No-Breakfast Plan and the Fasting Cure," has had a large sale for a scientific work, and has been endorsed by some very able physiologists. The work contains portraits of a number of famous fasters, who have fasted from 15 to 60 days, the latter under the author's care, and resulted, in most cases, in the complete cure of obstinate chronic diseases. The author in his preface says: "The hygiene unfolded as both original and revolutionary, its practicality is of the largest, and its physiology beyond any possible question. Every line of this volume has been written, with a conviction that while heat, that enforced food in sickness and the drug that corrodes are professional barbarisms unworthy of the times in which we live."

One of Dr. Dewey's disciples, Mr. Chas. C. Haskell, of Norwich, Conn., who says he was a physical and mental wreck before adopting Dr. Dewey's system, now publishes a book, "Perfect Health: How to Get It and How to Keep It," by One Who Has It." He also teaches his system by correspondence, in which he narrates some marvelous cures by his system.

One of Mr. Haskell's pupils, J. Albert Shaw, a newspaper man of New York, published a book about nine years ago, giving a narrative of his fast of 45 days, during which he worked about every day some 12 to 16 hours, and parted with some 25 lbs. of superfluous avoirdupoise, and with it four so-called incurable diseases! His is truly a remarkable case, and both his and Mr. Haskell's books are well worth a careful perusal. Not only on account of their own remarkable cases, but also that of others. Mr. Shaw claimed that he was stronger and better every way at the end of his unprecedented fast and work than when he began.

Much more might be added along these lines did time and space permit, e.g., the mass meetings just now being held in Vancouver and Victoria to protest against having their children poisoned to prevent their poisoning by disease—"Casting out devils by Beelzebub, the prince of devils." Bad theology and worse physiology.

R. J. MOFFAT.

THAT REMINDS ME!

Time and Time-Tables.

By ALBERT R. CARMAN.

I DO not know whether you have noticed that the French Government has just adopted Western European time.

Until now, France has taken its time from the meridian of Greenwich, which is ten minutes ahead of the meridian of Greenwich. When standard time was adopted throughout the world, it was measured in hours from the meridian of Greenwich; but the French people declined to acknowledge the leadership of England and continued to look upon Paris as the pivotal point. This kept France out of the standard time system, putting her ten minutes ahead of Western Europe and fifty minutes behind Central Europe. Now, however, she has yielded to the logic of the situation; and hereafter her watches will be set by the clock at Greenwich.

They have another amusing idiosyncrasy in France which I suppose they will not abandon—they deliberately set their railway clocks five minutes slow and run their trains on this tardy schedule. It is a bit confusing till you get used to it. You rush breathlessly up to the ticket office in a French railway station under the impression that you have just one minute in which to make the clerk understand with your English accent where you want to go, get your ticket, pay for it in the right number of francs, and get out on the platform to board the train. The clerk is not hurried; and you dance with impatience.

The application of standard time is not the easy task in Europe that it is on this Continent. Here two nations march side by side all the way from the Atlantic to the Pacific; and it is merely a matter of marking them off in hour belts. But in Europe the national boundaries are interwoven; and yet each country feels that it must have the same time—as far as possible—on all its railway systems. Thus Switzerland is Central European, and France is Parisian and is now Western European. Yet parts of France lie east of parts of Switzerland. I noticed this especially at Geneva, where you must take a France railway—a branch of the old Paris, Lyons and Mediterranean—in order to get to Chamonix, a town lying southeast under the shadow of Mont Blanc. And, by the way, I wonder how many of your readers could tell, off-hand, what country Mont Blanc is in. I have seldom heard anyone get it right.

But—to return to the clock—this confusion of hours nearly lost me that same train from Geneva to Chamonix. I was going by the morning express, and looked it up in the time-table to see when I should have to arrive at the French railway station. I understood the time quoted to be Swiss time, so thought that I would have fifty-five minutes more leisure—fifty for the Parisian meridian and five for their playful little habit of being that much late.

We were staying in a very promptly run "pension" in Geneva; and they gave us breakfast at the exact time we had ordered—something very unusual. This tended to make us still earlier. Then we were lucky in catching cars, with the result that I thought we were getting to the station about an hour in advance.

We bought our tickets calmly, though the middle-aged lady in the ticket office seemed flurried. Then we strolled out on the platform. A train was just starting for somewhere else. The porters were waving their last farewells. It occurred to me that it might be going part way to Chamonix, and so enable us to break our journey and, perhaps, see something. So I asked where it was going "Chamonix!"

We made a race for it, and just got in with our baggage when it moved off. "There," I said, "we have done what I have always thought we would do with our habit of being so early for trains. We have caught the train before."

But we hadn't. We had just made the only train that morning, and would have missed it, if we had not been an hour in advance. The time-table had been in French time; and that extra five minutes had "saved our lives."

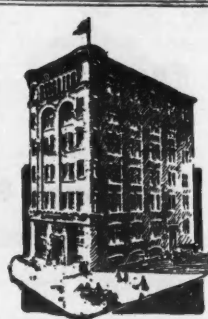
RAILWAY time-tables are notoriously puzzling. But I always find it a pleasant mental exercise on a dull evening in a dull hotel abroad to puzzle my way through one, and pick out the best trains for next day.

Bradshaw is universal in Europe, Asia and Africa; and is astonishingly complete. It seems almost uncanny to pick up this fat English guide and have it tell you exactly when your boat runs the day following on a small Alpine lake or between two obscure Greek ports. You can go up the Nile by it quite as easily as the Thames, sail Lake Thun or the Gulf of Corinth, find your way to Biskra or Brighton, through the Bosphorus or over to Belfast.

In some places, the railways sell time-tables. I bought one in Spain which covered all the railways of the Iberian Peninsula, and gave me the names of native hotels which a friend used to call "the real spinach." But it did not tell me that there are two kinds of sleeping compartments on Spanish railways, and so nearly got me into trouble.

There is the regular "wagon-lits" found all over the Continent; but there is, in addition, a single compartment in an ordinary car which is so arranged that three beds can be made in it, lengthwise, each touching the other. It is all right for three men or three ladies; but is not intended for mixed companies. Now one hurried night at the Cordova station, when the "wagon-lits" was full, I nearly set the entire station staff crazy by insisting in very bad Spanish upon securing two of these beds in a compartment for my wife and myself when the other bed—possibly the middle one—had already been engaged by a perfect Spanish gentleman. Finally, the station master took me to the compartment and put all the beds down, thus showing the "stupid foreigner" by ocular demonstration what it was he was trying to get. They held the train while they were doing this, which is more, I fear, than we would do for a perplexed Spanish gentleman under the same circumstances.

Sometimes you cannot buy a railway time-table at all. Of course, they never give them away, Canadian fashion. The only free time-table I ever got was one of George Ham's C.P.R. "folders" on the Oriental Express out of Constantinople. Then all you can do is to stand on the benches in the stuffy railway stations and study out the big sheets they have pasted on the walls. As you are seldom alone in this task, and as your prospective fellow-travellers may love garlic or first-power cheese, it is not as pleasing a mental exercise as studying your Bradshaw at your ease in your inn. Still it is better than trusting to the hotel "portiers" in some countries who know to a second when every train leaves, but lack the remotest idea when it will arrive at your destination.



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!? POINTS ABOUT PEOPLE. ?!

Dr. Boyle's Early Career.

THE late Dr. David Boyle, the veteran archeologist, left a splendid monument to himself in the Provincial Museum, which he brought to its present state of perfection, but he also left another similar monument which is not so well known. When Dr. Boyle taught in the little village school at Elora, he had the same enthusiasm for research and folk-lore which afterwards proved so valuable to the Province. Before he came to Toronto to start his larger work, he had already gathered together curios enough to make an excellent little museum in the Western Ontario town. One room of the school where he taught was then devoted to it, but it has since been enlarged and removed to more commodious quarters.

Dr. Boyle was always a most enterprising citizen, and he suggested many ways of making use of the natural beauties of the village. As a school-master, he was known far and wide as a disciplinarian, but many stories are also told of his wit. Some of his old pupils recall his encounter with the village virago, who could be silenced by no one, according to general public belief. The school-master had punished one of her children, and as she retained that privilege for herself, she appeared upon the scene to protest. He allowed her to run along at a great rate till her vocal steam was almost exhausted. She devoted her energy chiefly to announcing that she was strongly opposed to corporal punishment, and that she wished him to remember it.

At last Dr. Boyle got a word in, and he asked simply, "Well, how do you think I should punish children when they will not behave?"

"I send them to bed," replied the woman.

"All right, madam," said the future curator of the Provincial Museum with a composure which completely disconcerted her, "if you will send down a couple of bedsteads, I shall be delighted to try the form of discipline which you find most effective with your children."

The woman beat a retreat.

An Ex-Militant Suffragette.

A UNIQUE suffragette who has ceased to be militant, but who still believes in Mrs. Pankhurst's methods, visited the city recently in the person of Miss Madge Bruce, of Dunbar, Scotland. In appearance Miss Bruce is very refined, with a low pitched voice and a witty, fluent manner of speaking, but her address caused her hearers more than one thrill of surprise. She carries her views of the equality of the sexes to great lengths, for to a mixed audience she calmly made statements which would have been calculated to raise a blush in a meeting for men only. What is more, Miss Bruce talked in a matter-of-fact way as though she was doing nothing out of the ordinary.

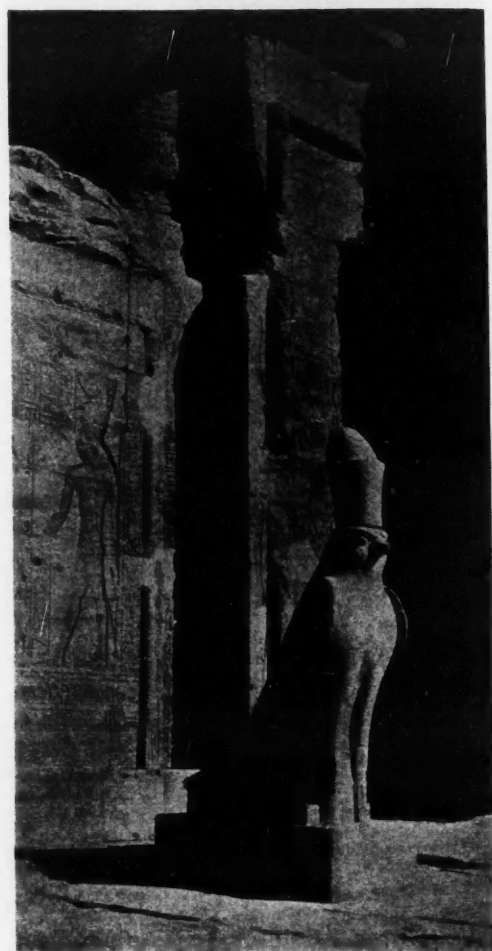
As a historian, Miss Bruce would be very interesting as she gives some odd interpretations of recent episodes in England. She says that Lord Gladstone received a peerage and the appointment as representative of the Crown in South Africa, because of mistakes made in dealing with Lady Constance Lytton. That young lady was

arrested for militant tactics, but as the men in the jail could not force a real live peeress to eat, they allowed her to go on the pretext that her heart was weak. Later she wore the disguise of a seamstress when arrested, and found that she did not receive such lenient treatment. When the facts became known, Miss Bruce claims that it was thought well to dispense with Lord Gladstone's presence on the Government benches.

Miss Bruce possesses a record as a militant suffragette herself. She is a fighter for her sex against the tyrannies of man, and on one occasion, she got up in a courtroom and berated her father, who is a magistrate, because he addressed a young woman in the dock as "prisoner." To the feminine mind of his daughter, this looked like an infringement of the rule of British justice that every person is innocent until proved guilty. Even in a land where yellow journals are scarce, Miss Bruce's action brought herself and her father very much into the public eye.

Were Under Cover.

THE recent controversy regarding the visit of the Anglican fathers to the city recalls the old days when the warfare was very bitter. Some of the moderate men stepped in at the critical moment a few weeks ago and threw oil on the troubled water by reminding both sides that a great deal of the trouble rose from misunderstandings. The peacemakers declared that if the two extreme parties only knew one another better many erroneous notions would disappear. This brings to mind a story told of a former Trinity College professor who was somewhat of a wit. It was in the days when the members of the two extreme parties had highly distorted views of one another, and an Evangelical went with a friend to visit the college, which was looked upon as the home of the High Church party. She wandered through the picturesque old hall-ways, peeped into the quaint corners and looked curiously about in the chapel, around which hovers an atmosphere of tradition. When leaving, she



AN ANCIENT CARICATURE OF JOHN REDMOND. A correspondent of "Country Life" sent this photograph from Egypt. The statue is that of the god Horus, but it remarkably resembles caricatures of the Irish leader in the role of Chanticleer which appeared during the recent British elections.

remarked, "Really Trinity is not at all like what I thought it would be."

The student who was accompanying the visitors repeated the remark to the professor later on, and he immediately perceived its significance. "You should have told her that we keep all our idols and fetishes covered up in the day time," was his comment.

Sir Matthew's Fervent Hope.

IN the early days of British Columbia when the mining rush was on and the country was full of lawless characters of all descriptions, the laws were made entirely by Sir James Douglas, governor at that time of Vancouver Island and British Columbia, which were two separate colonies.

The administration of justice was left in the hands of Sir Matthew Begbie, chief justice, and although it has since been held that his decisions were not in all cases good law, it was generally conceded at the time that he meted out impartial justice.

A case of his autocratic method of governing a court is told by one of the early settlers in the province.

A man was found dead outside a saloon in Victoria and it was supposed that he had been sandbagged and robbed. The police succeeded in arresting a man supposed to be responsible for the crime and he was duly brought to trial before a jury.

The evidence was altogether circumstantial, but it was strong, and the judge had no doubt of the man's guilt. However, after the counsel for the defence had made an eloquent plea on behalf of the prisoner and the jury had debated the matter for some time, they announced that the man was not guilty.

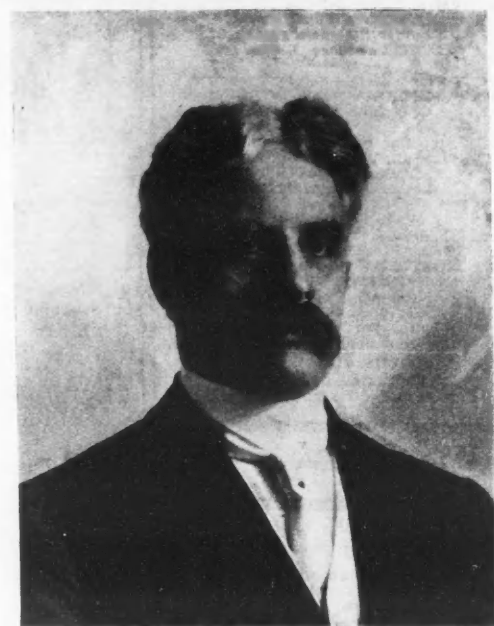
Judge Begbie received the verdict with ominous silence. The situation was becoming embarrassing, when the counsel for the defence rose and asked that seeing that the accused had been found not guilty by the jury, he be discharged.

"Prisoner," said the judge, turning to the man in the dock, "you may go. I hope that the next man you sandbag will be one of the jury."

Sir Matthew is not the only judge who has made similar reflections, but this story is said to be true.

A man's reputation depends on what he is, a woman's on what she isn't.

TOLD IN THE LOBBY



MR. R. L. BORDEN, M.P.

The most recent portrait of the leader of the Federal Opposition.

CLIFFORD SIFTON is the man of the hour in the political world. In ninety minutes he put the case of the opponents of the Fielding-Taft pact, and so well buttressed were his arguments, and so relentless his logic, that so far there has been no attempt on the part of the Government to even partially reply to the strictures of the man from Brandon. Sifton, since he ceased to be a member of the Cabinet in 1905, has been the Sphinx of the Liberal party. He retired from active participation in the work of Parliament, appearing just now and then to show in a masterly address that for breadth of view and ability of concentrating his whole thought and energy on one thing at one time he had not a peer in public life. Thus it happened, when Clifford Sifton rose to speak in the House, every nook and cranny in the public galleries was packed with humanity, and there was the fullest attendance of members of any day this session. There is something about the ex-Minister of the Interior which suggests aloofness. His deafness may be responsible partly for this, but there is a magnetism about the man which grips. And it was by no means an easy task he set himself—that of severing the ties which bound him to the party for which he fought for 23 years, and of denouncing with all the force of his power of argument, the agreement framed by men who have been for years his intimate friends. The Liberal party did not rid itself of Clifford Sifton. He rid himself of the Liberal party, and with his exit there goes a man to whom more than anyone else Sir Wilfrid Laurier owes his present prestige and long tenure of office.

THERE was a striking difference between the speech of Mr. Sifton and that of William Manly German, who followed him into the cold shades of Liberal disfavor. Sifton's utterances were crisp. Behind each telling blow there was the force of his personality. Mr. German was more controversial. He took up the agreement and poured over it the vitals of his criticism—just as a lawyer—and Mr. German is a good lawyer—would handle a bad plea of an opposing counsel. Sifton landed uppercuts; German thrust with the rapier. Each in his way was immensely effective. It is somewhat of a commentary on the course the official Opposition in the House is taking on this agreement, to find that the two ablest utterances opposed to the pact have come from the front Government benches. Sifton knocked the Fielding-Taft infant down and German promptly trod on it, and the look of agonized pain on the faces of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Mr. Fielding was interesting to note. It may be long ere Parliament is treated to similar scenes again, when men put their duty to country before party and obedience to the crack of the partizan whip.

FOR the first time in many moons a visitor was ejected from the public galleries of the House recently, and the spectacle was witnessed of the gallant Colonel Smith, sergeant-at-arms, assisted by a burly Dominion policeman, escorting a little five feet one chap out of the precincts. And Mr. Sifton was the trouble maker. It happened this way: During the speech of the man from Brandon, he referred eloquently to the patriotic and national side of the question, and this so pleased a listener in the galleries over the Speaker's chair that he let out a violent "hear, hear" and clapped his hands loudly. Colonel Smith was in all activity in a moment. Taking with him a policeman, in case the disturber of the Commons' peace should be unduly restive, and loosening his trusty sword in its scabbard, the Sergeant made his way up into the gallery. He found the individual whose feelings had been carried away having a lengthy argument with a menial who for \$1.50 a day guards the particular preserve in question. As the princely salary of \$1.50 does not carry with it a uniform, the enthusiastic Canadian resented the interference of one who he thought was like himself, a mere spectator, and it was not until the parade headed by Colonel Smith hove in sight that he began to see the seriousness of the situation. The Sergeant tapped the man on the shoulder in true Inspector Dew style, and hissed in his ear the word "Outside," the Dominion policeman meanwhile searching for his handcuffs. Then the grim procession started. With his glittering weapon drawn Colonel Smith led the way, the unhappy miscreant following with the policeman leading the rear guard composed of three page boys and a messenger. At the main entrance the cavalcade stopped and Colonel Smith, addressing the unfortunate man, said, "There's the door now git," or words to that effect. And now the question is why should a man who cheers Mr. Sifton in an anti-reciprocity speech be ejected, while similar outbursts of enthusiasm when Mr. Fielding or Sir Wilfrid Laurier are orating are winked at? It was only a few days ago that someone gave a whoop of joy when the Minister of Finance was disemboweling Mr. Monk, and there was no mournful procession to the scaffold. Surely there is to be no discrimination respecting public deportment?

FLAG talks in Parliament are not very instructive. As Michael Clark, the farmer-philosopher of Red Deer puts it, for a man to affirm in public that he is loyal, is akin to standing in the market place and proclaiming he is fond of his mother. When Major Beattie, of London, whose patriotic soul has been vexed by the constant procession through his town of Buffalo and Detroit automobile parties, lavishly decorated with the Stars and Stripes, moved a resolution, setting forth that whenever a foreign flag is displayed on Canadian soil, the Union Jack shall also be there and in a more prominent place, it was expected the Government would at once accept it. But again Mr. Fielding blundered—he has done that once or twice lately—and refused to accept the resolution, because if passed there was no legislation under which regulations enforcing the principle could be drafted. Sometimes Mr. Fielding cannot see very far ahead. All he had to do was to receive the resolution and then cross the "regulation" bridge when he came to it. By so doing he would have avoided the pitfall of the House dividing on party lines, and the Conservatives voting for the flag and the Liberals

against it. At the present juncture this Government cannot be too careful in their attitude towards the flag. Major Beattie's resolution was so simple that even Mr. Fielding could have swallowed it without harm. It did not commit the Government to anything, and to ask the majority to vote it down does not appear to be sensible politics.

EVERY session there is a "slaughter of the innocents." At the opening, three days a week are devoted to the interests of private members, who place academic resolutions on the order paper and introduce public bills and then forget all about them. As the weeks go by private members get a day chopped from their allowance, and when the half way mark in the session's progress is reached, the Government appropriates every day for its own business, and the mass of bills and motions is heaved overboard. Then there is great uproar on the part of these same careless ones who have allowed their days of opportunity to slip by. Many a man considers he has fulfilled his duty to his constituency when he places a motion to abolish the Senate on the order paper, and proceeds to draw his monthly indemnity on the alleged ground of public service. So long as the "smoking room" provides greater attractions than the Chamber, and the whist table than the committee's, just so long will the list of stranded motions and bills when the session wears away be a formidable one. This year 38 public bills and orders and 12 resolutions fall under the knife of Lord High Executioner Laurier. One thing can be said, and that is they have served their purpose, for the drones who neglected them until they died, can return to their constituents and tell them they would have proceeded with their bill or resolution, but Sir Wilfrid Laurier was afraid of it and ordered its decapitation. Sweet are the uses of political exigency.

GERALD WHITE, of Renfrew, who when he is not advocating the building of the Georgian Bay Canal, likes to poke about in Sydney Fisher's department, has been particularly active of late in asking "egg" questions. By dint of much probing he elicited from the genial Minister of Agriculture the information that so far this fiscal year, no less than 483,949 dozens of "hen fruit" were imported into Canada. The Chinese who have pitched their laundries on our soil, seem to run to eggs of the home-land variety, for they imported no less than 30,000 dozens, while from Germany there came 48,000 dozens, with more on the way. During the whole of last year France only sent 108 eggs (not dozens, mind you) into Canada, and this year she has sent none. What is wrong with the French hen? Why should her product not come on to the Canadian breakfast table, especially since the treaty engineered by our high-class diplomats, Messrs. Fielding and Brodeur, went into effect, and a special subsidized steamship service between Havre and Canadian ports was inaugurated? If Henri Bourassa or Armand Lavergne were now in Parliament, one could well imagine what "wigs there would be on the green" about this. Mr. Brodeur would be asked why efforts are not made to develop the egg trade with the country from which his ancestors came? If Mr. White does not stop disturbing the world's egg nests, he will land us into some nice little international tangle some day. What will become of those White Leghorns of Sydney Fisher, which have such luxurious sleeping and eating quarters of their own down at the experimental farm, and whose product is carefully labelled and sold at rock bottom price to the Cabinet Ministers and Supreme Court judges on the patronage list, if the China egg is permitted to come in by the thousands of dozens? Their occupation will soon disappear.

THE story of the week centres about Senator William Ross, of Halifax, who bears the burden of his 86 years with surprising ease. Senator Ross went downstairs to the Parliamentary barber shop to have his hair trimmed.

"How do you like your hair trimmed?" enquired Napoleon Audette, whose razor and scissors have operated on many a notable face and noble brow.

"In silence," rapped out Senator William.

THE MACE.

An Irresistible Appeal.

A PROMINENT Montreal flour house received the following letter, soliciting one of their calendars:—"One of mi frien in heer geeve mee you name and so like dat I make my addresse. If you pleas i want you sent mee one hof your Kalindrier for a happy new year. Las yeer i haf by mee one too kupel bag flore twainity fore bag becos she sheeper dat weay, an dat is hof my idee i merite one Kalindrier."

"I sponse i spik to you franchiment of your flor. Sometime she rose and sometime she don't rose at all but prynciple she good flore but she maik sum mistaik."

"I ospec you gone sen me dat Kalindrier becs i always before dis mak de horay for your flor on _____, and i tole it hevrybody de nodder flor she don't wort a cent. Pleas give my respectments on Msieu KeewaTin and tole him she don mak so good flore has yores."



THE LATE GENERAL PIET CRONJE.

The famous Boer general who was victorious at Majuba Hill and in the Jameson raid, but met defeat at Paardeberg in the second Boer war, February, 1900.

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taste, of wholesomeness, of
nutriment—its day by day
uniformity in goodness or
any other points that go to
make a bread as nearly "per-
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day.

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PART IV.—THE CAMPAIGN.

Time—A month later.

Scene—Otto's home, castle, workshop, and bedroom
combined—very dusty, disordered, and littered with me-
chanical abominations. In the centre a sprawling model
of "the greatest borer that ever bored." It looks good,
but it won't go. Wherefore Otto is in despair.

Characters—Otto going through business of despair,
puffing violently at his pipe, and weeping, with intervals
of swearing and "mein Gotts." He is leaning over a
table gazing at highly colored page of Sunday supplement,
showing the "World's Greatest Borer" at work.

Otto (laying down his pipe and addressing the model
of the Borer on the floor)—"Ach, you brute machine, to
think that you of me a fakir haf made—me, Otto von
Heikelkamper, soldier and inventor, a fakir, a cheap dam-
ned Yankee fakir! Mein Gott! Vot vill they of me in
der Vaterland say—a fakir! (Glances through article
again and reads extracts aloud.) Otto von Heikelkamper
—my name wrot in capital letters!—officer in the Prussian
army, me who vas only a bugler in
der band mit der Twenty-Three Ber-
liner Roustabouts! Professor of
science at Gottingen—himmel, vat a
liar dot man vas! Vorking for years
on der greatest idea of modern times!
After repeated failures has at last
overcome every difficulty and has ac-
complished der colossel task! Der
Great Borer is mit us! Der problem
of piercing der crust of der earth
and tapping der tremendous forces
imprisoned at der centre is now
merely a matter of a short time! But
a strong company has acquired der
rights to der Great Borer, and it is
preparing to begin operations in der
near future! Utopia and Millenium
are at hand! Ach, der liars, der
liars! And dey haf made a liar of
me—me, Otto von —"

(Enter George S. Bunro in a halo
of cigar smoke, followed by P. Har-
old Patrick, wearing a diamond
horseshoe in his tie. Both smiling
and looking serenely conscious of
good things to come. Seem glad to
see Otto. Otto glares and reaches
for a hammer.)

Bunny (casting an eye on the
Sunday supplement)—"O ho! So you
got it, eh? Thought I'd surprise you.
Did you up proud all right. Otto
von Heikelkamper, officer in the
Prussian army, distinguished scient-
ist, working for years on —"

Otto (jumping up wildly and swinging the hammer
around his head)—"Stop it! Stop it, I say. Would you
drive me mad mit your lies—your damned Yankee lies!
Yes, I haf read it—three, four, six, ten times! I haf it
off by heart. I vill never forget it—not so long as I lif.
Lies! All lies!"

Bunny (blowing a smoke-ring)—"Cut out the emo-
tion, Otto. Bad for little fat chap like you, especially
when they are pop-eyed—sign of a weak heart. Lies—
of course, they're lies. Every story worth a curse is
mostly lies. Fine figure der truth would cut in a Sunday
supplement! But what kick have you got? I'm the fel-
low that did the lying, while you're getting the rep on the
strength of it—Prussian officer, distinguished scientist,
and all that sort of thing. Now you just go right on
with—"

Otto (throwing up his hands in despair)—"Gott in
Himmel! vas dere efer such a liar as dis man is! He
makes a liar of himself, of me, and of everybody else, and
den he cooms and boasts! He tells me dot he for me a
reputation makes! But now my reputation forefer is
gone! I am a liar and a fool made! It is time to end
all!"

(Otto gets up, takes off his big apron, walks over and
locks the door, and then going to a cupboard takes out a
huge Prussian saber. Bunny and Pat look on helplessly
in utter astonishment.)

Pat (under his breath)—"Well, what the devil is he
going to—"

Bunny (reaching furtively for a piece of pipe near by)
—"Lord, Pat, this begins to look kind of serious."

Otto (very solemnly, while clammy perspiration breaks
out on his pale face, and his eyes pop out farther than
ever)—"And now ve must all die. You haf roomed my
reputation. I haf noddings to lif for. You are a pair
of Yankee scoundrels! You seek the public to fleece!
It is a service to der great America to kill you. And
I am a soldier, so I vill kill you mit my good sword vich
vas meant for der enemies of der Vaterland. And now,
vorwartz!"

(Otto flourishes his sword and rushes wildly at Bunny,
who skips nimbly around the model of the Great Borer.
Pat jumps to his feet and grabs the back of a chair in
readiness to swing it.)

Bunny (half crying in fright)—"Do something, Pat!
For heaven's sake—don't let him kill me! Oh—Pat!—
save—"

Pat (savagely)—"Shut up, you coward!—I'll g t the
swine in a moment, when he—"

Otto (turning suddenly)—"You vill, eh, you big damn
scoundrel—you vill, eh?" (rushing at Pat, who picks up
the chair and holds it out so as to jab the legs into Otto's
stomach.)

Otto (grunting in distress)—"Ach, himmel!"

(He slashes ineffectually, merely slicing a piece off a
leg of the chair. Before he can recover, Pat swings the
chair and bowls him over like a ninepin.)

Bunny (recovering his usual coolness, and gazing
down at Otto all huddled up and groaning dismally)—
"Nice hit that, Pat—regular three-bagger! Saved the
game! That old wienerwurst had me going for a minute."

Pat (contemptuously)—"Had you going? I should
say he had. If there had been a rat-hole in sight you'd
have jumped through."

Bunny (serenely)—"Sure I would. I'm not built for
scrapping. Thinking has impaired my muscles. It's all
right for you, old football star, and a hundred and eighty
pounds of meat, to go in for—"

Otto (trying to sit up)—"Ach, but I am killed—mein
Gott—mein Gott!"

(Bunny runs over and picks up the sword in the
corner where it fell, and then comes back presenting the
point at Otto.)

Pat—"Put it down, you fool—can't you see the fight is
all out of him?"

Otto (sobbing)—"Kill me! Let him kill me! I vant
to die!"

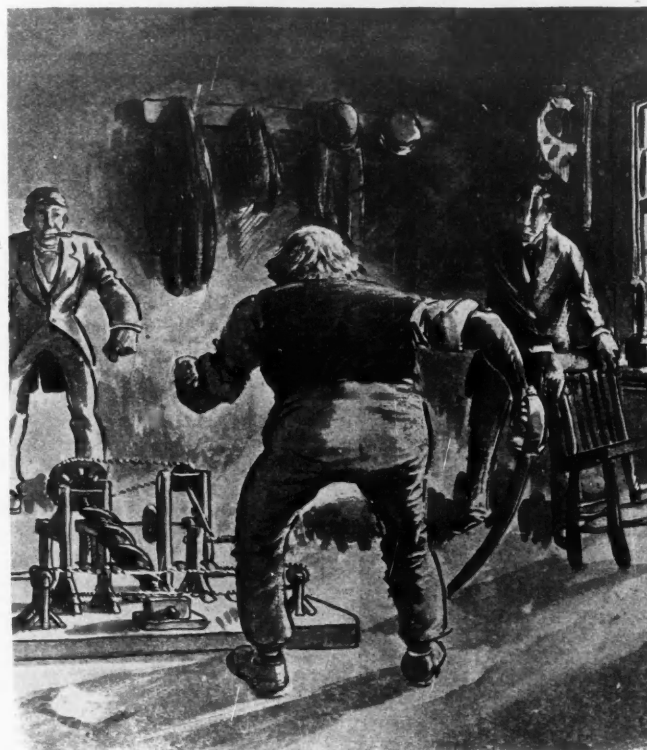
Pat—"Quit your blubbering! You infernal old im-
becile, I have half a mind to thrash you within an inch—"
Bunny (grabbing his arm)—"There's someone at the
door!"

Pat—"Well, see who it is—you aren't afraid, are you?"

Bunny (gingerly unlocking door)—"Certainly not, but
it—Shel!"

(C. Sheldon Washburn walks softly in, and stands
looking at Otto and the wreck generally. Then gazes at
Pat without a word.)

Pat (angrily)—"Well, of all the cursed old mummies



Rushes Wildly at Bunny.

—why don't you let people know who it is?"

Shel (with melancholy emphasis)—"Can't afford to—
too many people looking for me."

Pat—"That's no reason for appearing and acting like
a pickpocket. Here, get busy!"

Shel—"What do you want me to do—nurse him?"

Pat—"Good idea! He's crying for his bottle—of
lager. Take him out and get him so pickled that he don't
know the Great Borer from the Polar Star."

Otto (sobbing bitterly)—"Der Great Borer! O-o-o-o-
oh!"

(Pat lifts Otto to his feet, takes his hat and coat off a
hook, and puts them on him. Otto is as patient and un-
resisting as a suffragette's husband.)

Pat—"Here you, Shel, take him around the corner and
get him soused."

Shel (hopelessly)—"And carry him home, I suppose,
when he's got his load."

Pat—"No, never mind, we're through with him. Just
leave him. The cops will guide his fairy feet. (Turning
to Otto)—But before you go, Dutchy, remember that this
business is done with, so far as you're concerned. If you
open your yip about it, I'll have you tried for attempted
murder, see? So, no monkey capers, Fritzzy, my boy!"

(Otto shambles out in despair, unconsoled by even the
prospect of free beer.)

Bunny—"But just the same, Pat, I bet we have trouble
with that idiot yet."

Pat—"No chance! He's scared to death. Anyway,
what can we do? That's the worst of dealing with these
damned artists and their cursed ideals. The beggars have
no notion of business."

Bunny—"Well, anyway, he's served our purpose. Here
we've got some plans and a model. Now that the coast
is clear, we'll cart the stuff off, and get it licked into
shape. It looks good enough, even if it doesn't work.
What's the use of being a promoter, if you've got to wait
till things work? Come on, and we'll get an expressman."

(They go downstairs, and halt at the front door.)

Pat—"And after we get the expressman—what then?"

Bunny—"Shel and Otto are having a nice little time
drowning their sorrows in good old beer—how about hav-
ing a little drowning-bee ourselves?"

Pat—"I'm with you—only make it Pommery."

Part V. will tell of how "the greatest shaft that was
ever sunk" was started in Arizona. P. O. D.

Augustine Birrell, British Chief Secretary for Ireland,
was recently robbed of his pocketbook, containing money
and valuable papers, while crossing from Dover to Calais
on his way to Switzerland. Among the published works
of Mr. Birrell is one on "The Duties and Liabilities of
Trustees."

Charles F. Johnson, of Waterville, Maine, a prominent
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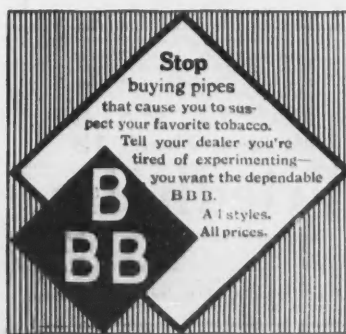
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The Control of Public Utilities

An Address by Lieut.-Col. F. W. Hibbard, K.C.,
President of the Public Utilities Commission of the
Province of Quebec, Before the Empire Club of
Canada. Mr. Castell Hopkins in the Chair.

Mr. President and Gentlemen: Since the formation of the Commission of which I am a member, I have noticed that there are a great many mistaken ideas as to the purpose or range of duties of this Commission. You will permit me to draw your attention for a moment to some of the marked modern tendencies in social and economic organization. We have seen the growth of very great cities; we have seen the demand and response to that demand for increased and increasing transportation facilities; but more marked than either of these, we have seen the growth of corporations with vast power, vast capital and vast administrative capacity. Mergers have been formed to an almost appalling extent in the great Commonwealth to the south; in fact your American appears to think that the realization of the motto "E Pluribus Unum" is to have his corporations under one head. Now this has led us to a very acute stage in regard to the administration and the carrying on of public service.

Corporations have been very fond of getting hold of charters of one kind and another, principally municipal charters, and operating these for corporate benefit. That has brought them into contact with city legislators, municipal councillors or municipal fathers—step-fathers many of them ought to be called; in particular in the United States of America, where municipal politics have been demonstrated to the world, in respect to the very large cities, to be just about as bad as they could be. Now it is essential, I take it, in regard to great public utilities that the field should be just as wide as possible. It is sure to get into the realm of what might be called necessary monopolies. For instance, we do not want to go across about six miles of city territory and have to make about as many changes from one system of transport to another! We don't want to have half-a-dozen companies tearing up our streets to lay wires, conduits and so on! We don't want half-a-dozen telephones in order to reach our clientele or business associates! What we want and are entitled to have is a single service to do the work and a single service is capable of doing it. We want the work well done, and want it done at a reasonable price—these are things we are entitled to have.

So when you come to great public utilities like the supplying of transportation, particularly for the urban population, or the supplying of water-power, light or heat, any of these things, you get into the realm of monopolistic enterprise. Now it has been endeavored to guard against the tendency to create monopolies by contract, municipal contracts, but this has failed because these franchises, these huge privileges, rights and charters, must extend over a very considerable period of time. You cannot get a municipal railway system, for instance, to invest 50, 25, or even 10 million dollars for a short-term contract franchise—they must have permanency if they are going to invest capital to do the work properly and keep it up properly. So we have tried short contracts. Now, a contract that will not provide for the rapid advancements that are being made in all forms of mechanical development, and otherwise, to cover a space of from 5 to 10 years, much less will it cover 20, 30, 40 or 50 years. So control by contract has largely failed.

Then, municipal ownership has been tried. Now municipal ownership in the light of the history of such vast organizations of people living together as we find in New York, Chicago, Pittsburg, Philadelphia, etc., in the typical city of the American Continent; has been found to be a ghastly failure. It would be venturesome for any man, I take it, to suggest municipal ownership as a cure for the evils of monopolistic enterprise. So, in order that we might get that essentially valuable thing—a monopoly of service and supply and have it under constant and reliable control—we have devised in these modern days the Public Service Commission. The credit for this has been given to Governor Hughes of New York, but I think that, while to a great extent the organization has come from his suggestion, it is really founded upon a very proper and well-guarded and efficient control possessed by the Board of Trade in England over municipal enterprises there. The Board of Trade of England, as you know, is considered as an arm of the Government, not strictly official, but nevertheless is recognized as an arm of the public service of the country.

Now, these Commissions have been in operation—notably in the States of New York, Massachusetts, Wisconsin and others—for a matter of about four years. They have undergone a certain amount of test. In the province of Quebec we have only had a public service body, under the name of the Quebec Utilities Commission, for a year or so. In fact, just a year ago, the first of March, it was there organized.

IN the first place this Commission is not a court—it is not a Court of Justice. It is not rigidly bound by those more or less necessary rules of procedure in the conduct of cases that govern courts, because it is not essentially a place or body to which contending interests must be brought for final adjustment. I know the reproach that has been made to me by one of the leading papers in Montreal, that I have endeavored to assert the authority of the Commission and the purpose of the Commission as a superior court. Nothing of the kind, for I am firmly convinced that the purpose of the Commission could not be fulfilled if it were in any real sense a Court of Justice.

To just illustrate what I mean, there was an insignificant place in the State of New York; it was called Smithville or Brownville, I do not care which, but it was a very insignificant little place. It was in the dead of winter and they were hard up for coal. Representations were made to the great railway that ran through the place, that they wanted coal. I suppose the representation was made the subject of those vast accumulating files for which the railroad corporations are notorious, and nothing more was done. The coal went west through this place, but none was put off there. Now one of the clergymen of the place, happening to run across in the flotsam and jetsam of newspaper material an account of the working of the State Commission, formed the idea that he would write to this Commission about the grievance of this little place. He wrote and, the next day but one, got his reply in a car-load of coal, as our English friends would say, which was set down at Smithville; the very next day but one. Now, if he had gone to a Court of Justice (and I have the very greatest respect for Courts of Justice, so much so that I always advise my clients to keep as far away from them as possible); if he had gone to a Court of Justice, what would have been the result? Well, Smithville would have frozen through the rest of the winter, and would have sweltered through the summer following, right up to the fall, before it had heard from its attorney that its request had been granted, and at the same time, probably by the same mail, a notice would be received that an appeal had been made, and more funds were required.



Lt.-Col. F. W. Hibbard, K.C.

THE appeal to the Commission brought the coal—that is the essence of it. And, to give you an instance occurring in my own experience, word came one day from a city not far from Montreal where a great power canal was being enlarged, that a bridge had been removed and that some persons, men of business at one end of the main street of that place, had been practically cut off from the tide of population in the place, and that this had been going on for two months. A member of our Commission went down to this place the next day, met the aggrieved parties, and found that they had been laboring under this grievance for two months. He met the company enlarging the power canal and they discussed the matter for an hour or so, and when he took his train to come back to Montreal he had the satisfaction of knowing that a temporary, serviceable and acceptable bridge was already under construction.

Now that is what the Commission is for. It is there to do work of this necessary kind—to stand like a bulwark of steel around the public and those whom the public serve. It is there to intervene and act with reserve, with promptitude and with energy whenever the occasion calls for it. It is called upon to go between the public service corporations and the public—to do it at once, to do it thoroughly, and to do it with the minimum of law and the maximum of common sense. So, if I define to you to-day the Public Service Commission or the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board, or the Quebec Public Utilities Commission, as a sort of supervising permanent body of arbitrators, to come, just as occasion demands, quickly, efficiently and promptly, between those persons who carry on a great necessary service that the public require and the public itself; and do it in a way that necessarily means a benefit to the municipality and to the public at large. I am, I think, in a rough, perhaps very incomplete, but I think fair, fashion defining to you what a Public Service Commission is.

Now it inevitably follows that you must give a Commission of this kind a great deal of power. It is worse than useless if it has not got the power at its back to do what may be required. Now, so far as its legal limitations are concerned—I mean so far as it interprets the law which shows how far it may go and how far you should go, and what it will do and what it will not do—I am quite free to admit that the law should be most carefully scrutinized and the Commission kept rigidly within the limits of its power. There, the same provision prevails in your law, I mean the law governing the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board, as governs my own Commission or the Railway Board at Ottawa. When they have given a decision concerning a question of law there is an appeal to your Court of Appeal in Ontario and our Court of Appeal in Quebec, or the Supreme Court at Ottawa in the case of the Railway Board. That appeal is undoubtedly very necessary and a very proper safeguard. But of late I saw a delegation representing public utilities going down to Quebec, and asking that the right of appeal might be given from a decision of the Commission of which I am a member upon a question of fact. Now I want to say that I consider that the moment that you give an appeal of that nature you have converted your Commission from the body which I have endeavored to define, and which I think it necessarily must be, into a mere Court of Justice. I say a mere Court of Justice, because the powers of procedure in a Court of Justice must be limited, and, having converted your Commissions into Courts of Justice, why, 75 per cent. of their very *raison d'être* will have disappeared because then they must proceed to gather the material—I mean matter upon which they have to base their findings and decision—in a precise, accurate and legal form which it can submit to a Court of Appeal.

NOW, take an example, for your chairman has mentioned that I was to speak somewhat on the work of the Quebec Commission. That Commission was confronted with an appalling state of fatal accidents occurring in the operation of the Montreal Street Railway. We had 26 or 27 deaths occurring in a single year, and we thought it was our duty to investigate this state of affairs, and remove it so far as we could. We made that investigation, not by calling witnesses and swearing them and having them examined and cross examined, and having objections made to this question and overruled and upheld, and all that sort of thing. We went into the work of other Commissions, examined all their tests, findings and their reports. We received whatever information the

(Concluded on page 13.)

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cussion through the medium of dra-
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ciates through the lips of the musical
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Columbia, in his way of thinking, is
akin to the old button moulder in
Ibsen's "Peer Gynt," who remakes the
souls of men and recasts into shape-
less nothingness the mediocrities of
this world. Ibsen's idea was, of course,
merely symbolical, but Zangwill, tak-
ing the same thought, prophesies a
working out of the scheme of practi-
cal redemption on this continent.
Whether Zangwill really holds so op-
timistic a view of the future of this
continent as is voiced in this play, or
whether he merely enunciates the
dream objectively as inherent to the
character he has created, is not made
absolutely clear, but the eloquent
speeches of Quixano sound like a per-
sonal and subjective utterance.

Brilliant as he is as a writer—fer-
tile in ideas as he is at all times—
Zangwill still shows his infirmity as a
dramatist. He cannot avoid that arti-
ficiality which is the besetting sin of
the dramatist who has no primal in-
stinct for the theatre. While "The
Melting Pot" is one of the most ser-
ious plays ever written, there are mo-
ments when it is quite as artificial as
those fanciful comedies of his "Mer-
ely Mary Ann," and "The Serio-Comic
Governess." He has not mastered the
secret of making the best use of his
material when constructing a play.
The story is an impressive one, and in
view of revelations that have leaked
beyond the borders of Russia during
the past few years, not an impossible
one, despite its unusual nature. The
long arm of coincidence is a permis-
sible implement in the hands of a
dramatist. The play grows out of the
massacre of Jews at Kishenev in
Southern Russia, on a bloody Easter
Sunday some years ago. Zangwill
makes the accusation that Russian of-
ficers calmly stood by and allowed the
populace to massacre Jewish babies at
the breast, their only orders being that
their men should fire only upon Jews
who offered resistance. Quixano is a
boy of musical genius who has escap-
ed, after seeing his mother and little
sisters slain and mutilated. He has
found refuge with kindred in Amer-
ica. In the intervals of his dreams
of a millenium and his moments of
musical ecstasy, he has obsessions when
he sees blood and the corpses of his
murdered dear ones. Chance throws
in his way a young Russian girl, and
love is born of their mutual enthusias-
m for music. She is a revolution-
ist and an exile. One of young
David's dreams is that in the great
crucible of America, even the ancient
Jewish race must be melted and dis-
appear, and he parts from his kindred
because of this heresy. Chance con-
fronts his sweetheart and himself with
the father of the girl—a Russian noble
who has come to New York to see the
loved daughter who cannot return.
He turns out to be the very officer who
had stood coldly by at Kishenev when
David's family were murdered. In a
violent scene between the two the
father enunciates himself of the be-
lief that for the sake of Holy Rus-
sia a war of extermination should be
waged on all Jews. Then in a revul-
sion of feeling the youth returns to the
faith of his fathers and casts from
him the Gentile maiden he has loved.
It is a most subtly conceived scene,
and had it been well acted by the man
who played the Russian nobleman,
would have been doubly impressive. It
is marred by an absurd anti-climax
in which the father in remorse asks
David to shoot him. Mr. Zangwill
had evidently heard that no American
play could succeed without a revolver
in it, and was conforming to custom.
Logically, the play should end in the
scene in which the youth casts off his
sweetheart, but that would have given
Zangwill no opportunity to expand his



Mr. James S. McCalfe, the cele-
brated dramatic critic of New
York Life, provides weekly ad-
vance information about the plays
and players to be seen at the lead-
ing Toronto theatres. His "tips
to playgoers" are written by a man
without fear or favor.

INTO THE VICIOUSNESS OF PARIS.

By some journalists it is held that to make public the evil
of a bad play is to invite greater patronage, and thus increase
its depraving influence. This view, it has always seemed to
me, is a mistaken one. It is a professional writer's duty to tell
truth, if thereby he can uphold the hands of the better
element in a community. If the truth-telling advises the prur-
ient-minded of what they are to find it at least robs them of
the excuse that they erred in ignorance, and thus makes for
the demon of hypocrisy.

Any one who reads this notice and nevertheless goes to
see "Two Women," is informed in advance that it is a vicious
play with an ignoble theme, and that it is not redeemed by
any greatness of art in treatment or presentation. It is the
story of a degraded, fallen woman, presented in the lurid sur-
rounding of low life in Paris with its false glitter. In "Ca-
mille" there was an atmosphere of poetry and sentiment, and
the more creditable aspects of its characters were emphasized.
Here is nothing but vice, and vice laid open to the public by
the hand of the butcher rather than by the skill of the dissection.
To witness the play is neither a pleasure nor an improvement.
Mrs. Carter enters into the depiction of the heroine with
evident zeal. The nearer she brings it to reality, the more
repulsive the character becomes. But even as a character
study it is a depiction of the abnormal and the reprehensible.
The art displayed is not enough to justify the portrayal.
To witness "Two Women" with advance knowledge of its
character is to admit an interest in what is bad.

IDEALIZING THE THIEF.

If ever there was a man with a cameo face it is Mr. Kyrle.
Place him in profile under a spot light, with his eyes gazing
upward, and he might pass for anything humanly ideal, from
one of the early Christian martyrs to an inspired seer of
visions.

To such base uses are we put that in "Raffles" Mr. Bellew
brings all this personal pulchritude to the impersonation of a
thief. Raffles is a very high-class thief, to be sure, and goes
about his duties in that capacity in a very gentlemanly way.
In fact, at the end it seems as though he might be carrying
his professional ideals to the point of that martyrdom the pos-
sibilities his face suggests its best—however, it is not fair to him,
the play or the audience to give away the climax.

"Raffles" as a play is a more than usually successful dra-
matization of a popular book. It is well enough done to make
it possible for those who have read the story still to enjoy the
play.

Mr. Bellew's performance is a finished one, although in the
nature of things it has to be somewhat melodramatic, which in
these days of matter-of-factness is not an unalloyed misfor-
tune.

"Raffles" as play and performance will closely hold the in-
terest of those who see it.

James S. McCalfe

large philosophic idea of a future
American people, among whom racial
and national differences shall
be melted away and forgotten. So
in a beautifully set scene show-
ing the vast panorama of New
York under the fires of sunset,
with the light of the statue of
Liberty gleaming through the dusk he
reunites the lovers and incidentally
makes David the composer of a great
American symphony which apparently
has cast Dvorak's "New World" af-
fair into obscurity.

A really beautiful and poetic bit
of acting was Mr. Walker Whiteside's
David Quixano. It is a carefully
thought out conception of a young
neurotic dreamer and genius whose
soul eternally oscillates between storm
and calm. Beautifully vocally, it is at
once intense and ingenuous. The man-
ner in which Mr. Whiteside puts at-
mosphere around a character not
easily understood by the average play-
goer, is remarkable and stamps him
as one of the finest actors of the pre-
sent day stage. Miss Florence Fisher
as David's Russian sweetheart, has a
charming speaking voice, and is de-
lightful in the quiet scenes, but not yet
equipped to give full effect to heavy
emotional episodes.

Zangwill is very happy in some of
his minor characters, especially that
of the devout old Hebrew woman,
who knows no English, and who
mourns the impety of her race which
comes of America's lax institutions.
This part is remarkably realized by
Louise Muldener, who presents the
type with absolute accuracy even to
the cropped head of the orthodox
Jewish matron. Mr. Dore Davidson
is also very fine as a typical Jewish
musician whose secret boast it is that
his race knows no nationality. Mr.
Hubert Wilke, once a famous opera
singer, makes a delightful creation of
a whimsical musical conductor—a
type he obviously knows very well;
and Mr. Robert Whitworth was capital
as a wealthy young American bar-
barian, who assuredly belies the
hopes of David for America's future.
Unfortunately, there are two or three
weak spots in the cast that detract
from the dignity of what would other-
wise be a most exceptional production.

It seemed hardly necessary for
Mr. W. Somerset Maugham to
slaughter an innocent babe merely to
show that excessive indulgence in
bridge whist is a canker that is eat-

ing the vitals of English society.
Hitherto, Mr. Maugham has devoted
himself to delicious fooling with no
ethical purpose. In his latest play he
tries (undoubtedly with a great deal
of pleasure) to preach. Frankly,
one liked him better in "Jack Straw"
and in "Mrs. Dot," when he did not
sit in judgment over his own char-
acters, and let them wander in the
primrose paths of dalliance with no
warning of the wrath to come. One
will admit that the scene in which
the tearful housemaid announces to
one of her mistress's guests the death
of the sick baby she has neglected
for bridge, is impressive and rather
unique in its way, but it strikes a
note of tragedy that is out of keep-
ing with what is otherwise a charm-
ing and fanciful comedy. The main
theme seems to indicate that Mr.
Maugham thinks he has an ethical
mission. He aims to show that the
dutiful and level headed housemaid,
Smith, is in reality a much more use-
ful person to nature and to civiliza-
tion, than the frivolous women of the
"smart set" whom she serves. So in
the end he gives her a husband—
which, on the stage, is always the re-
ward of virtue. That the husband is
a man of social rank and accomplish-
ments in addition to being the owner
of a thousand acre ranch in the col-
ony of Rhodesia, helps to enforce
Mr. Maugham's moral, since he has
set himself up as a censor of the
aristocracy. That an educated gentle-
man should marry a housemaid is un-
usual, but not unprecedented. The
beautiful creature preserved to us on
many a canvas of Romney's, who be-
came the wife of Sir William Hamil-
ton, the favorite of the Queen of
Naples and the innamorata of Lord
Nelson, sprang from even humbler
origins than the young woman who is
the heroine of this piece. Mr. Maug-
ham has told his unique love story
without violence and with that grace
of dialogue in which he excels all
his contemporaries. The pity of it is
that a fancy so light and graceful
should be charged with more volts of
"the uplift" than it can stand. The
treatment of the character of the girl
is especially delicate and sympathetic.
His hero first proposes to her on
utilitarian grounds—because she will
be useful to him and raise children
for him in South Africa, services he
cannot expect from the women of his
own class. Then the honest upright-
ness of the girl's nature in refusing



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9 Festival Artists 9

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PRICES: Elgar Night, \$2.50, \$2.00, \$1.50,

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Subscribers' lists at Massey Hall.

Subscriber's List closes March 15th.

Heintzman's, Whaley Royce, and

Nordheimer's music stores.

F.N.BURT COMPANY, Limited

The Second Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of F. N. Burt Company, Limited, was held at the Head Office of the Company in Toronto on Friday, March 3rd, 1911, at 12 o'clock noon.

The president, Mr. S. J. Moore, occupied the chair.

The Directors presented the following Report:—

The Directors present to the Shareholders their Second Report, with the accompanying Statement of Assets and Liabilities, showing the result of the operations of the Company for the year ended December 31, 1910:

The Balance at credit of Profit and Loss Account, December 31, 1909, was	\$ 63,588 28
Amount voted by the Shareholders to the Managing Director	7,500 00
Balance brought down	\$ 56,088 28
Profits for the year	160,901 44
Profits from Pacific-Burt Transaction	22,500 00
	183,401 44
	\$239,489 72

The appropriations were as follows:—	
Dividends on Preferred Stock Nos. 2, 3 and 4, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum	\$ 89,375 00
Dividends on Common Stock Nos. 1, 2 and 3, at rate of 4 per cent. per annum	22,500 00
Reserved for Preferred Stock Dividend No. 5, payable January 3, 1911	13,125 00
Reserved for Common Stock Dividend No. 4, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, payable January 3, 1911	17,250 00
Auditors' and Directors' Fees	3,187 50
Transferred to Realty and Plant Reserve Account	25,000 00
	114,437 50
Balance to carry forward	\$125,052 22

Important enlargements to the Company's factories at Buffalo have been undertaken during the year.

Your Directors have also acquired the business of the Dominion Paper Box Company, Limited, of Toronto, on satisfactory terms.

In order to provide for these important extensions it is proposed to increase the Preferred Capital of the Company by \$750,000, and a special meeting of Shareholders has been called to authorize such increase.

S. J. MOORE,
President.

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

DECEMBER 31ST, 1910.

LIABILITIES.	
Capital Stock:	
Preference Stock	\$750,000.00
Common Stock	750,000.00
	\$1,500,000.00
Mortgages payable	47,000.00
Accounts and Bills Payable	171,237.74
Dividend on Preference Stock No. 5, payable 3rd January, 1911	13,125.00
Dividend on Common Stock No. 4, payable 3rd January, 1911	17,250.00
	24,375.00
Realty and Plant Reserve Account	25,000.00
Profit and Loss Account, balance carried forward	125,052.22
	\$1,892,664.96

ASSETS.

Real Estate, Buildings, Plant, Machinery, Patents, Goodwill and Investments	\$1,453,969.48
Stock in Trade	226,334.19
Accounts and Bills Receivable	148,809.17
Cash at Bankers and in hand	63,552.12
	\$1,892,664.96

Audited and found correct.

CLARKSON & CROSS,

Toronto, 28th February, 1911.

Auditors.

The President, Mr. S. J. Moore, spoke as follows:—"I have very much pleasure in moving the adoption of the Report which has just been read. It speaks for a year in which much progress has been made besides that represented by the Net Profits reported. A large amount of constructive work has been done which future years will derive benefit from."

PROFITS.—The (including the profit realized on the Pacific-Burt transaction) amount to \$183,401.44, and are equal to 12 p.c. upon the total Capital of the Company. They are also equal to 17 p.c. upon the Common Stock, after provision has been made for the Preferred.

DIVIDENDS.—Seven per cent. has been paid on the Preferred Stock during the year, and for the first three-quarters of the year dividends were paid on the Common Stock at the rate of 4 p.c. The rate was increased in the fourth quarter to 6 p.c. The distribution in dividends was \$86,250, or less than one-half of the total earnings, and the remainder, amounting to \$97,151.34, has been retained in the business. After transferring \$25,000 to Realty and Plant Reserve Account, the Profit and Loss Account is increased to \$125,052.22.

BUFFALO FACTORIES.—The shipment from these factories made new records for every month of the year 1910, and the increase over 1909 exceeded 15 p.c. Because of the crowded condition of all these factories, and the amount of desirable business offered to us, and also because of the belief that we could count upon this increase being permanent, we entered upon a policy of expansion which we have every reason to expect will be fully justified. Large additions to two of our factories have been in progress for some time, and by the first of July we should have these completed and new machinery installed therein.

While we shall get some benefit from the enlargements during this year, it will be next year before we get full benefits therefrom.

EUROPE.—A careful study of the condition of trade in our lines in Europe was made early in 1910 by our Managing Director, Mr. Burt, who visited Great Britain, Germany, France, Holland and Belgium. From his report it was evident that there is a field awaiting development, although the conditions of trade indicated that we should have to do considerable preliminary work before receiving returns from that territory. A leading manufacturer of paper boxes in Great Britain visited our factories in Buffalo last year, and within the last few weeks has urged very strongly that we at once introduce our special machinery into that country, as the situation appears to be very favorable at the moment owing to special conditions which have arisen. Unfortunately we are not in a position to take advantage of this opportunity for the reason that it will be many months before we shall have built a sufficient quantity of our special machines to fully equip our enlarged Buffalo factories. It seems quite likely that when we are ready to enter the European market we shall be able to make some arrangements that will be satisfactory and ultimately profitable to the Company.

PACIFIC COAST TERRITORY.—In view of the many demands made upon our managerial staff, and upon capital for the development of business at Buffalo, it appeared wise to take advantage of a favorable opportunity of establishing a connection with a business already well organized and profitably conducted in California. The Pacific-Burt Company, Limited, have become our exclusive Licensees for the territory west of and including Denver, Colorado. They have issued to us securities, the value of which appears in our Profit and Loss Account at \$22,500, and are to pay us additional considerations. By this arrangement we insure good management and direct oversight of our interests, and avoid the furnishing of capital necessary for the establishment of the business in that territory.

CANADA.—In laying plans for the development of our business in Canada, we availed ourselves of an opportunity to acquire a prosperous and well-established business in this important and rapidly growing market. The Dominion Paper Box Company, Limited, has been in existence for many years, and has a valuable connection throughout Canada. It is in every way a successful business. We have purchased all of the capital stock of this Company, and thereby secured all of its assets, including a valuable factory site and buildings in the City of Toronto. The principal officers of the Company continue with us for a term of years, and we thus secure the personnel which has established and made the business successful. By this means we avoid the necessity of building up a new organization, and the finding of the men necessary for successful administration. Payment for this business is to be made entirely in Preferred Stock of our Company, so that the former proprietors retain their interest with us in the business.

FINANCIAL.—In order to issue the Preferred Stock necessary to pay for the business of the Dominion Paper Box Company, Limited, and to provide for the extensions already undertaken in connection with the Buffalo and Toronto businesses, it will be necessary to increase the Capital Stock. For this purpose a special meeting of Shareholders will be held at the close of this meeting, and the Directors will ask for power to apply for Supplementary Letters Patent increasing the capital by \$750,000. Of this amount \$250,000 will be offered to the Shareholders at par, each shareholder being entitled to a pro rata proportion of his holdings, which will be equivalent to one share in five.

GENERAL.—It will be evident from these remarks that this Company

appears to have the promise of a very prosperous future, with the possibility of world-wide scope. I am convinced that this is the case, and that the only serious difficulty appears to be the supplying of well qualified men for the more responsible positions to keep pace with our growing opportunities. This supply is always and everywhere the most difficult to obtain.

In this connection I wish to speak in the highest possible terms of praise of the service rendered the Company during the past year by our Managing Director, Mr. Burt. It was my privilege to speak of him in this way at our last meeting, and I can only add to what I said then, that he has continued in a most intelligent, devoted and successful way to deal with all matters relating to the Company's interests which come under his direction. He will second this motion, and in doing so give additional information that I am sure the shareholders will be very glad to receive.

The Managing Director, Mr. F. N. Burt, in seconding the motion for the adoption of the report, gave numerous details regarding the enlargement of the Buffalo plants and the condition of orders on hand, and assured the Shareholders that remarkable progress has been made during the year in developing and strengthening the business. He predicted an increased business with somewhat larger profits in 1911 over last year, and a much greater increase the following year, when full benefit would accrue from the enlarged facilities now in progress of construction.

The General Manager, Mr. A. D. Clark, also spoke of the work accomplished in the Canadian department during the year and the prospects for improvement during the current year.

The President of the Dominion Paper Box Co., Mr. Alfred Jephcott, referred to the substantial and successful character of that business, as did also Mr. Wm. Jephcott of that Company.

The Report was then unanimously adopted.

The Secretary was authorized to cast a ballot for the election of the Board of Directors for the ensuing year.

Messrs. Clarkson & Cross were appointed auditors.

At the conclusion of the Annual Meeting a special General Meeting of the Shareholders was held, at which By-law No. 5 increasing the capital of the Company from \$1,500,000 to \$2,250,000 by the issue of 7,500 new shares of Preference Stock of \$100 was confirmed.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board Mr. S. J. Moore was elected President, Mr. A. E. Ames Vice-President, and F. N. Burt, Managing Director of the Company.

what would be a most advantageous match, because her common sense teaches her that a marriage between persons of such disparity of social position would be unhappy; stimulates a genuine feeling of love in this disillusioned man, a love which in the end overcomes the girl's hesitancy. With insight into the heart of a woman in whom refinement is inherent, Mr. Maugham has indicated in Smith the feeling that she has been insulted and made fun of—where an ordinary upstart would have vulgarly seized at the chance of wealth or a breach-of-promise suit. It is insight like this that places Mr. Maugham a notch or so above most of his contemporaries.

The presentation of the play by Mr. John Drew and his associates is truly delightful and satisfying. He himself in the role of the breezy masculine yet winning Rhodesian is capital, and shows him absolutely adept in the niceties of polite comedy. Miss Mary Bolland is pretty and graceful enough to win the heart of any man and among her minor accomplishments is a beautiful mode of walking. This is a boon because so many really accomplished women walk badly. She hardly realized all the finer possibilities of the part but her bearing is as a whole excellent, and the note of sincerity she sounds at the last was particularly winning.

Miss Isabel Irving in the very difficult role of a callous and selfish bride enthusiast demonstrates her fine technique and still retains much of the grace and beauty she showed years ago as the most charming of Lady Noelines in Pinero's "Amazons." Mr. Morton Selten, who like Miss Irving, dates from the days of Rosina Vokes, proves himself as ever, an accomplished artist in the role of a middle aged and self-effacing husband. Mr. Hassard Short is admirable in the role of an impertinent young cad with an epigrammatic style, while Miss Sybil Thorndike, Miss Jane Laurel and Mr. Lewis Casson are all adequate to their tasks.

It was made quite obvious at the recital of Mischa Elman on March 1st that this brilliant Russo-Hebraic violinist has come under the influence of classic ideals, and desires to distinguish himself as an interpreter rather than as a mere virtuoso. He is said to be but twenty years old and his virtuosic triumphs have already been remarkable. As he is reaching years of maturity, it is evident that he desires to utilize his marvellous technical equipment for purely musical ends. His programme is one that Fritz Kreisler himself, greatest of living violinists, might have selected. It was delightfully various and it was never dry.

Elman's tone is deliciously luscious; it warms and thrills. It is emotional but not overwrought. While he does not yet impress one as possessing the dignity and poise of some of his contemporaries, he makes an inimitable appeal to the senses even when he is playing a classic number like the Handel sonata in D major. His technical equipment is dazzling and seems to broaden with each appearance as it should with an artist so youthful as he. For this reason his Paganini selection "I Palpiti" which was the last on his programme, perhaps made the most popular impression. It is not fair to assume that this number is a mere display piece, because it makes extraordinary demands on the executant. It has as its basis a very delightful melody and the variations and ornaments that have been superimposed on it are elegant and at no moment tedious. Every piquant trick of the left hand and every appeal of broad and authoritative bowing that could augment its interest, Elman contributed. And in the course of it, he gave an exhibition of harmonics that had

the richness of the true flageolet tones which are a synonym for harmonics in some of the musical dictionaries. The brilliant "Symphony-Espagnole" of Lalo has been previously played in this city by Elman, and he does it with an enthusiasm and fire absolutely delightful. As has been intimated, he played the lovely and melodious Handel sonata in a manner that relieved it of any atmosphere of formalism. Nothing was more delightful than the vivacious series of short numbers that he rendered. Kreisler's "Schon-Rosmarin" was especially piquant and the Martini-Kreisler *andantino* was filled with tenderness and grace. The Montsigny-Franko Rigaudon showed a knowledge of the inner, elusive secrets of rhythm uniquely fascinating, and the Schubert serenade was literally sung with an exquisite quality of tenderness. Assuredly, this young violinist's vogue is definitely established in Toronto, and brief as the recital was, in comparison with some of the long-drawn out concerts we have had of late, none has possessed a more satisfying content.

Hector Chabert THE THEATRES

To the Princess Theatre Monday night comes that popular, romantic actor, Kyrie Bellows, who has been presented at Toronto by Charles Frohman in the latter's sumptuous revival of that detective classic, "Raffles, the Amateur Cracksman." This revival, it will be remembered, was made a few months ago at the New York Garrick Theatre in response to a popular demand, and met with such instant success that Mr. Frohman made plans for a lengthy road tour. The revival has been made with all the careful attention given to the original production some seasons ago. The surrounding company furnished Mr. Bellows by Mr. Frohman includes Gladys Hanson, Jane Tyrrell, Jane May, Holliot Pagot, Elsie Romaine, Ernest Stalard, Frank Connor, Frank Westerton, Frank McCormack and Bernard Fairfax.

Mrs. Leslie Carter will begin her engagement at the Royal Alexandra Theatre on Monday night in her new play, "Two Women," which proved such a popular success during her nine weeks' engagement in New York. In this play by Rupert Hughes, which is taken from an Italian drama by T. Cleon, entitled "The Statue of Flesh," Mrs. Carter lives the life of two women—the tender and the vicious—but both so physically alike that contrast of the two mortals is startling. Their souls, however, are entirely different. From the seamstress, simple minded and home loving, Mrs. Carter emerges as the favored damozel of the Bal Tabarin, Paris. As Jeannette Moreau she loves the flowers, the country and home; as Jeannette Bartet she loves the lure of the cabaret. In Mrs. Carter's supporting company are E. J. Ratcliffe, Harrison Hunter, Brandon Hurst, Harry G. Carlton, Helen Tracy, Lily Cahill, Mile, Andree Corday, and forty others. John Cort, under whose management Mrs. Carter is starring, has spent money lavishly on the production.

Carrie De Mar, the vivacious little international comedienne, will make her appearance here next week at Shea's Theatre, appearing in an entirely new act with special scenes and five excellent songs written especially for her. Miss De Mar carries separate settings for each of her five songs. Her success, "Three Days on the Ocean," is sung with a scene depicting the deck of the Lusitania, and she naively admits she is able to carry out the part of a sea-sick passenger, because of personal experience. The special features for the week will be, "A Night in a Turkish Bath," a comedy episode in one act, with special scenery. Ryan-Richfield Co. in "Mag Haggerty, Osteopath," and Schlett's Royal Marionettes. Other features to be seen are Harry Breen, Clara Inge and Marguerite Farrell, Hickey Bros., Chas. and Rosie Coventry, and the Kinetograph.

Billy W. Watson and the "Girls From Happyland" will be the attraction at the



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Madam Hughes Thomas says of the Choir: "The Welsh Ladies' Choir is magnificent. They are perfectly splendid, and you may say I said so."—Winnipeg, Oct. 17, 1910.

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—TENOR—

(Mrs. Franklin Riker at the Piano)

at Toronto Conservatory of Music

149 College St., Tuesday, March 14th, 1911, at Eight-thirty p.m. Admission one dollar

FRENCH AND ITALIAN SONGS—Romance, Maudslayi, Debussy; La Serenite, St. Saens; Lullaby, Debussy; Fugle, Old and New ENGLISH BALLADS—Drink to me only with thine eyes, The Jolly Young Waterman, Old English; Songs of Arabie, City; Love me or not, A. L.; Love in all Seasons, Germaine; GERMAN SONGS—Von ewiger Liebe, Brahms; Widmung, Schumann; Verborgene Welt; Heimliche Aufforderung, Strauss; SONGS BY AMERICAN COMPOSERS—To you, dear heart, Morris Chase; Before Sunrise, H. Holden; Hush; Merry Maiden Spring, Edward Macdonald; Deep in my heart, The Song of the Night, Frank Riker.

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ROYAL WELSH LADIES' CHOIR

Mme. Hughes-Thomas, CONDUCTOR.

Under the auspices of the Toronto (St. David's) Welsh Society.

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The Cost of International Fairs.

THE holding of international fairs has become one of the fixed industries of Paris, yet they are in their way a tax upon the community and as such are opposed by certain elements. The question as to whether the city shall give such a fair in 1920 is now acute, and the government, by way of settling the question, has decided upon a referendum. To dispose of any allegation of prejudice or of hasty and unsupportable action, M. Jean Dupuy, the Minister of Public Works, has decided to ask for the opinion of those who are most directly interested in the question. Circulars are to be sent to both the municipal councils and the chambers of commerce of all towns with a population of upward of 30,000, and also to the principle industrial, commercial, and agricultural unions and associations, requesting them, first, to answer the question whether they are favorable to the idea of an exhibition or not; second, to state the principle reasons for giving their reply, and third, if they are in favor of an exhibition, to say when and in what season they think it advisable to hold it. On all hands, this is considered the most satisfactory solution of a difficulty which threatened to become interminable, and which was thought likely to cause much ill-feeling, as well as encouraging recourse to intrigue if it continued.

He Lost.

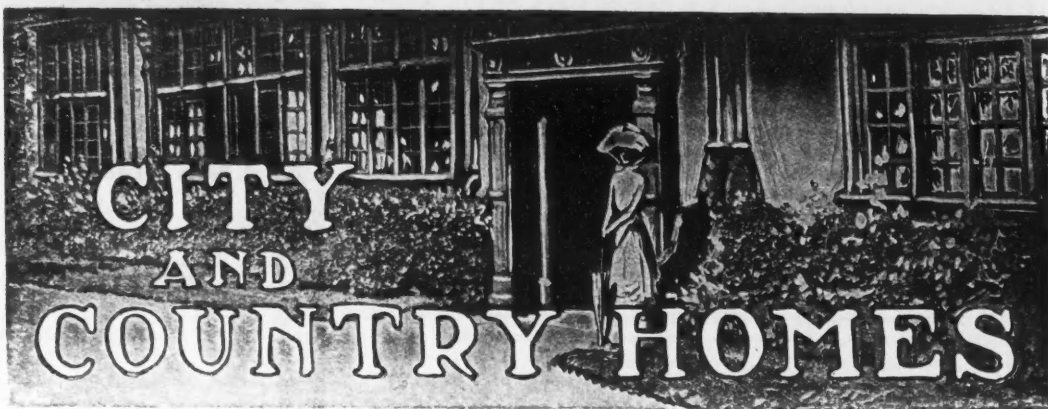
AN East End hostess tells us of a young man who apologized for being late at a dinner party.

"We're so glad you got here," she said to him "But where is your brother?"

"He has commissioned me to tender his regrets. You see, we were so busy in the office just now that it is impossible for both of us to get away at once. So we tossed up to see which should have the pleasure of coming here to-night."

"How original! And so you won?"
"No," he replied absently. "I lost."
—Boston Traveller.

The Honorary Governors who will visit the Toronto General Hospital during the week commencing on March 12th are Messrs. Reuben Millham and F. S. Wiley.



White Marble for America.

It seems that there is to be added one more item to the list of natural products in which America leads the world.

Supreme in corn, cotton, iron, copper, and gold, it is now, according to report, to gain pre-eminence in marble.

For two thousand years and more, sculptors and architects have turned to the north of Italy for the white stone which has been necessary for the expression of their highest ideals and finest conceptions.

Emperor Augustus, who said that he found Rome a city of clay and left it a city of marble, secured his material from Carrara.

How much the possession of these quarries has had to do with making Italy the art centre of the world may be open to discussion, but certain it is that, of all stone, marble best lends itself to the uses of decorative architecture.

Having supplied the world with high grade marble for two thousand years, Carrara has recently found great difficulty in meeting the demand for the highest grades. This difficulty has been so great as to imply very pointedly an exhaustion of her resources in this respect.

At this opportune time comes the news of the discovery in Colorado of a deposit of fine white marble, equal in quality, and probably superior in extent, to that of Italy.

What influence this discovery will have upon the art and architecture of this country is for the artists and architects to estimate.

Certain it is that heretofore the difficulty in promptly securing marble of adequate quality has deterred many architects from specifying this finest of all building materials.

Now the new United States Federal Court Building and Post Office at Denver, of heroic size and monumental design, is being constructed of Colorado white marble.

The Denver Post Office was designed by, and is being erected under the direction of, the New York architects, Tracy, Swartwout & Litchfield, who have gained distinction by the classical character of many of their buildings.

These marble deposits lie along the precipitous banks of the Yule Creek, on the west slope of the Rocky Mountains, about one hundred and twenty-five miles west of Denver, and about forty miles south of Glenwood Springs, known to many Eastern tourists for its wonderful hot sulphur springs.

Through the ages the Yule Creek has cut down through the deposit, leaving it exposed on the west bank for a distance of nearly a mile. The vein is approximately two hundred and fifty feet thick for its entire length, and dips westward into the mountain side at an angle of about forty five degrees.

Quarries have been opened immediately along the face of the marble cliff. Great blocks of marble weighing fifty tons are lifted out with derricks and lowered by means of an aerial tramway to electric railway cars at the foot of the cliff. By these it is carried two miles and a half north, and two thousand feet lower, to the great mills, located where the Yule Creek joins the Crystal River.

Around these mills has sprung up the thriving town of Marble, with a population of about fourteen hundred; with a church, graded and high schools, and manual

training school; with electric lights, telephones, and no saloons.

The water of the Crystal River has been harnessed to furnish power and light. A standard gauge steam railroad has been built to connect with the outer world, and where five years ago was practically a wilderness, is now a happy, healthy community of Americans, very many of them natives of Italy and Greece, and formerly workers in the marble industries of these older countries.

Roman Brick.

WHEN the preparations for rebuilding the Campanile in Venice were undertaken, the archaeologists were afforded an opportunity to make some interesting studies of the bricks.

It was found that they had been used in arches, fortifications, the tops of walls, and in other ways before they were built into the Campanile, and that they were not Venetian, but Roman, bricks.

These ancient bricks were made in slices, for in many the layers could be seen undisturbed. It is said that bricks made this way can bear a greater weight than modern bricks.

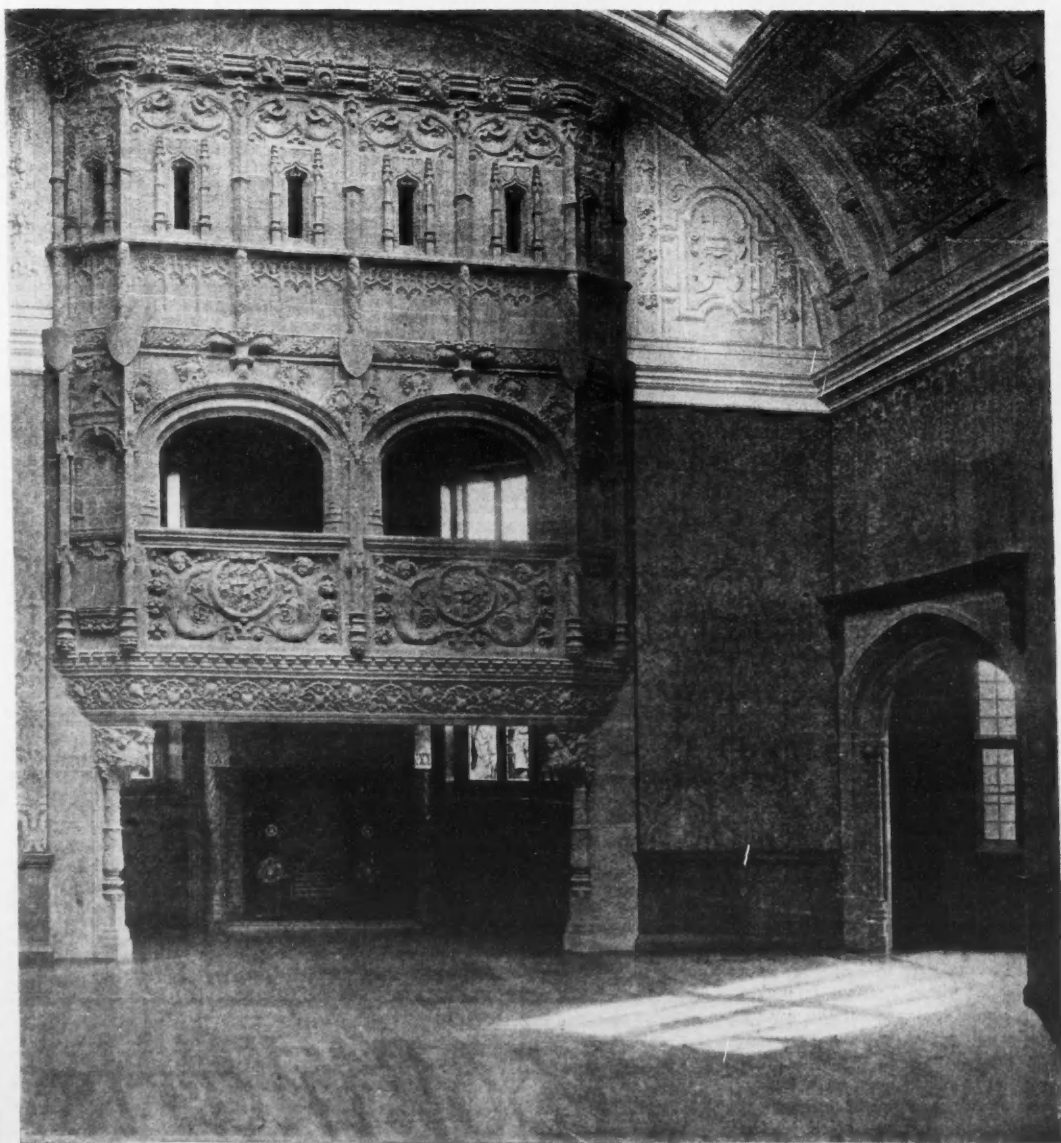
The bricks examined were of the first century. One of them bore the imprint of a horseshoe, which may prove that Romans used a horseshoe like ours, although it is generally believed that their horseshoes were strapped on, not nailed.

Gold in Scottish River Beds.

IN its river beds Scotland has real gold, which in the days of Macbeth and the early kings was worked into crowns and coins, jewelry and the like. For centuries the ancient deposits have been nothing more than a tradition. From time to time gold-seekers have dug pits and channels in the river bank to the annoyance of hunters, but nothing worth while had been discovered until recently. In the last days of the Scottish kings gold mining in the Leadhill district of Lanarkshire was said to have been quite an industry, and certain coins of that period were struck from native gold. The immediate supply probably worked out and the workings were abandoned. A few years ago gold was discovered in workable deposits in Argyle, but when a few grains were recovered it was noted that the expense made further mining impossible, so it was abandoned. At Kildonan, where gold is said to be deposited in considerable quantity, operations have always been forbidden. Now it is reported that the Duke of Sutherland is about to permit mining on his estates at Kildonan, and experts believe that with improved apparatus the gold can be taken out profitably.

The legislature of Manitoba contains English, Irish, and Scotch; two Icelanders, one German, and one Jew. The only Welshman it ever had was bowled out last election. There are five languages spoken in the House, and on either side there is not a single man born in the province that elected him.

For the mediocre it is a happiness to be mediocre.—Neitsche.



A MODERN REVIVAL OF TUDOR ARCHITECTURE.

Picture Hall, showing fireplace and balcony at Dawpool; Thurstable, Cheshire, the residence of Sir Herbert Roberts, M.P. The house was built in 1884 by the great British architect, Norman Shaw, and is regarded as a beautiful achievement. The picture is from "Country Life."

Galt ART METAL Ceilings



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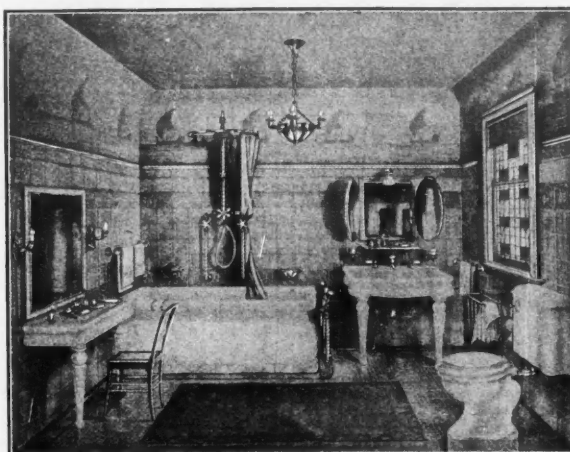
May be put on over damaged plaster without dirt or trouble. They are fire-proof and sanitary—easily kept clean and bright by merely wiping over with a damp cloth "Galt" Art Metal Walls and Ceilings make a charming home—thoroughly artistic—and the wide range of handsome designs enables you to have each room different if desired.

Our beautiful catalogue A-3 shows the many Classical, Colonial and Modern patterns. We'd like you to have it if you are going to build or repair your home or store. May we send you a free copy, with the compliments of the Kids?

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it is also possible to have a bathroom as artistic in design as any other room in the home. Made of especially prepared iron and united with a perfect porcelain enamel in such a manner that the expansion, contraction and elasticity of both materials are equal, there is no possibility of the enamel of

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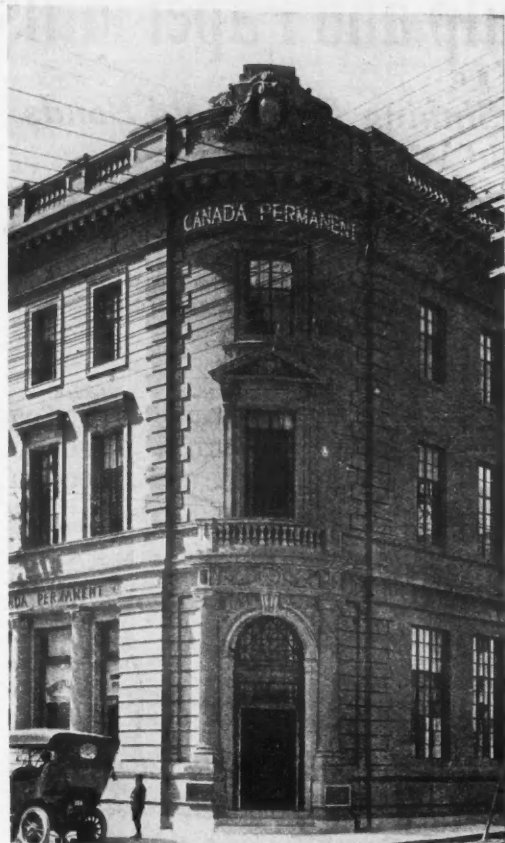
Is made from tested, natural spring water, selected barley malt, and a blend of the choicest growth of hops. No substitutes for hops or barley are used. An aid to digestion and a cause of comfort after meals.

FULL OF THE VIRTUES OF BARLEY AND HOPS

CORNERS THAT HAVE CAUGHT ON

Some angles in Winnipeg that have been made principal points in the city of our Golden West

By GEO. M. HALL



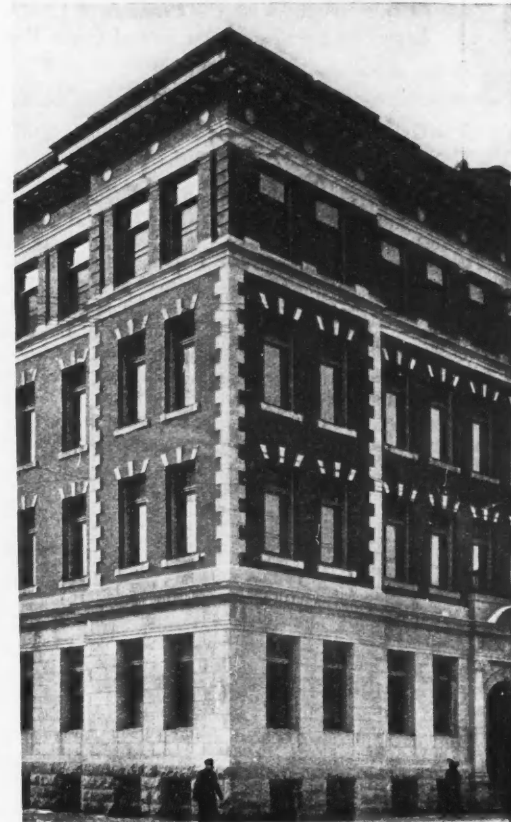
A sound money corner on Garry street, just off Portage avenue. Loan companies in the West do business on a seven per cent. basis and have their hands full to meet the demand.



Commercial Travellers' Building, Banatyne Avenue and King Street. This is the gathering point for three thousand travelling men who live in Winnipeg, and for two thousand more of the Western contingent.



Winnipeg Grain Exchange. The Winnipeg Grain Exchange is the biggest wheat market in the British Empire and went ahead of Minneapolis last year in the quantity of wheat handled.



One of Winnipeg's central telephone exchanges. The Provincial Government owns and operates the telephones and the business has doubled in three years.



Main and Lombard streets, Winnipeg. A vacant village lot twenty years ago.

THE street corners of Winnipeg! A quantity to conjure with! Corners which only a few years ago were merged in the unmarked stretches of the open prairie, sold at a few dollars per acre a few years since; to-day worth thousands per front foot.

THE first corner to strike the eye of the newcomer to Winnipeg is the northwest corner of Main street and Higgins avenue. This is the location of the Canadian Pacific Hotel, the Royal Alexandra. It may be remarked in passing that this corner is something of an eye-opener for the aforesaid newcomer, as a rule, because he has generally made his debut into the active life of Winnipeg with a mind quite unprepared for anything so truly swell as the Royal Alex., a hotel that cost half a million dollars and which has four hundred rooms.

NATURALLY, the newcomer—his initial eyeopener having warned him to be on the lookout for more—proceeds south on Main street. The first outstanding building on Main street south of Higgins avenue, however, is the Union Bank Building—until recently the tallest structure in Winnipeg. This building stands on the corner of Main street and William avenue, is ten stories high, and houses one of Winnipeg's twenty-one banks, banks which did a business that amounted, last year, to \$953,445,281.

THE corner of Main street and Bannatyne avenue—northwest—is taken up with the J. H. Ashdown Hardware Store. Mr. Ashdown is one of the pioneers of Winnipeg. He came early though not often. He was here when that dabbler in revolt, Louis Riel, rounded up the male white citizens of Winnipeg in 1869 and shut them up in Fort Garry to teach them to respect the rights of the halfbreeds in the land of their mothers. Contemporaries of Mr. Ashdown's in those early days have some delight in recalling that "Jimmy" was far from rich; that his start in the tinware business was made in the most humble way; that he made dippers from old tin and sold them from a push cart, mending other tinware the while. This laugh is with Mr. Ashdown, who is reputed to be worth a million.

JUST back of the Ashdown Block is the Commercial Travellers' Building, on the corner of Bannatyne

avenue on King street. There are fully three thousand commercial travellers who make Winnipeg their longest—their home—stopping place. Between the Great Lakes and the Pacific there are nearly five thousand members of the Commercial Travellers' Association, and to these men the building on the corner of Bannatyne avenue and King street belongs. It cost \$190,000, has been built three years, and the last dollar of indebtedness on it was paid last year.

A LITTLE farther west—on the corner of McDermott avenue and Charlotte street—is the central office of the Manitoba Government Telephones. The Provincial Government bought out the Bell Telephone Company and took over the business on January 1st, 1908. When the province took over the telephone system, there were 14,000 subscribers and but one central in Winnipeg. Now there are 33,000 subscribers in the province, 132 exchanges instead of 70, and four central stations in Winnipeg, where the number of telephones has increased in three years from 8,800 to 16,000.

GO back to Main street and walk south to Portage avenue. Here is the meeting of the ways, the junction of the two streets that were—but a few years ago—Indian trails. Portage avenue—urban and rural—extends west to what was known in olden days as "The Saskatchewan Country." Where Portage avenue crosses Main street, the Canada Life Assurance Company has its Winnipeg office building, but trustworthy reports rear—by slight anticipation—an office block for the Canadian Pacific Railroad on this site next spring. Right here land is worth—actual selling price—\$4,000 a frontage foot.

ON the southwest corner of Portage avenue and Garry street—west of Main street—the Bank of Nova Scotia has a building that attracts a deal of notice by the beauty of its architecture and the pure white stone of which it is built. The first bank in Winnipeg was started in 1873, and now there are twenty-one with nearly fifty branch offices in the city and over five hundred throughout the West. It is a point of just pride with the bankers of the West that they are able to finance the big wheat crop each year so that this business transaction

(Concluded on page 19.)



Notre Dame and Princess Streets.



Big wholesale house, McDermott Avenue and Arthur Street. The wholesale trade of Winnipeg exceeds \$100,000,000 a year and it is growing.



Union Bank Building. Winnipeg's twenty-one banks had a clearing account that amounted in 1910 to \$953,415,281.



The Royal Alexandra, Winnipeg's finest hotel, at the corner of Main street and Higgins Avenue.



The busiest corner in Winnipeg—Main Street and Portage Avenue, worth \$4,000 per front foot. Forty years ago this was a prairie.

PRACTICAL POLITICAL ECONOMY

XVIII. Industrial Legislation: Factory Acts.

The Rise of the Factory System—Its Peculiar Social Dangers—Absolute Necessity of State Regulation—The First English Factory Acts.—The Opposition of the Economist—Interference with the Freedom of Contract—Further Development of this form of State Interference—Factory Laws of Great Britain, The United States and Canada.

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By PROF. STEPHEN LEACOCK

HAVING in our last chapter examined the general theory of wages, we now turn to the relation of the State to the working class. Our view of the economic relations of workers and employers was seen to be incomplete and unsatisfactory, but it seemed at least to point to the necessity for State interference in certain directions. If workers and employers were left to themselves with nothing between them but unimpeded freedom of contract, there is every reason to suppose from what we have seen above that such a condition might mean the sacrifice of the many to the rapacity and strength of the few. We may not agree as to how far State interference with the conditions of industry must be carried, but it is plain that some measure of governmental restraint upon the pure freedom of contract is dictated in the interests of general social welfare.

We shall, therefore, proceed to discuss in the following chapters the different forms of State interference now operative in the form of industrial legislation. And we may naturally give the place of priority to a particular kind of regulation the need for which was the first to arise and which came as an accompaniment of modern machine production upon a large scale. This form of State interference is found in the code of laws known as factory legislation.

It is to England that we must turn for the beginnings of this kind of State control since not only did the factory system originate there, but it was there also that the evils resulting from lack of governmental restraint became apparent. At the time of the rise of the great industry there was no legislation of any kind in regard to the hours or conditions or ages of employment, except the obsolete regulations of Elizabethan and earlier periods in regard to apprenticeship, wage-assessment and so forth which remained on the statute books though not put into effect. After the abandonment of wage-assessment and the repeal of the statute of apprentices (1815), we may say that the relations of employer and employee were left, with minor exceptions, uncontrolled by the State. An employer was at liberty to pay any wages that might be settled between himself and the worker by a free bargain. He might hire men or women or children of any age, to work above ground or underground, in the day or the night, for any number of hours the man, woman or child might be prompted in his freedom to accept. Children might be hired from their parents, or orphans and abandoned children might be hired from the parish. This was the system of individual liberty and free competition which the employing classes, who bitterly opposed all attempts to change it, together with the fashionable political economists of the day, upheld at the "natural" course of industrial progress.

As a result of this industrial liberty, the opening of the nineteenth century in England with the use of machinery on a large scale and the development of the factory system, brought with it, in long hours, unsanitary conditions of labor and the wholesome employment of women and children, economic evils of a kind hitherto unknown. Of the 419,590 factory hands employed in the United Kingdom in 1839, there were 192,887 under 18 years of age; the women employed numbered 242,296 and of these about one-half were under eighteen. The adult male workers in the factories formed only about 25 per cent. of the total number of persons employed. Dr. Baernreither, in a volume of English Workingmen's Associations, says: "The modern history of the west (referred to 'western civilization' as it is called) records, perhaps, no greater plundering of man by man than that which was then committed against a large portion of the English working class. The unrestricted employment of women, girls, and children, destroyed family life and not only degraded whole classes of working people to an extent almost past belief, but crushed at once all hope of the rising generation."

The condition to which the factory workers in England were being reduced by the absence of all legislative interference with the terms of employment, may best be realized by a perusal of a report presented to Parliament by a Royal Commission of inquiry in 1833. Its melancholy record will stand for all time as an indictment of the principle of unrestricted competition. The report shows that the majority of factory children began work at nine years of age, but that great numbers of them were employed at seven, and it was not uncommon for children of six to be set to factory work, and that in some cases children were employed at five years old. The hours of labor were usually twelve a day, but sometimes thirteen; half an hour's interval was allowed for dinner and half an hour for tea, but the children were compelled to clean the machinery during these brief respites. In most factories it was the rule that time lost by stoppage of machinery should be made up by extra work, and by this means the working day was constantly prolonged to fourteen hours. Practically no attempt was made at ventilation or sanitary conditions of work. In these surroundings thousands of children worked themselves into the grave under a wage-slavery, to which the plantation slavery of America offered no parallel.

Meantime, however, the economic misery into which the factory workers of England were falling, was setting in motion a current of public opinion running in a direction exactly contrary to the dominant individualism of the era. This was happening even when the Manchester School was at the apogee of its influence and when the expanding trade and production of the country was exciting the admiration of the world. In the history of human thought the phenomenon of action and reaction, of ebb and flow, is constantly observed. But it is universal that such action and reaction, tendency and counter tendency, are not sharply and necessarily consecutive. This is eminently the case in the history of governmental interference in England. It is customary, in taking a general view, to speak of the first half of the nineteenth century as the period of the policy of *laissez faire* and to contrast it with the reaction of modern times. But in point of fact, the beginnings of the so-called reaction are to be sought long before the *laissez faire* creed reached the zenith of its power. It was the misery of the work-classes as contrasted with the wealth of the nation that provoked the reaction and which dealt the first heavy blow to the theory of non-interference by the passage of the Factory Acts. The brilliant shield on which were emblazoned the triumphs of free trade and unrestricted competition, bore a reverse side, on which were traced the

records of the suffering of the workers. The Classical Economist had looked at but one side of the shield. He found his inspiration in the gross total of national wealth: it was the "wealth of nations" which he analyzed and whose causes he detailed. But side by side with the economists, appeared other writers whose point of departure was found in considering the rights and wrongs of the individual worker. Of these some were obscure writers on economic topics whose work, entirely at variance with the recognized school, passed without influence, and is of no importance in the history of the century except as part of the foundations of modern Socialism. Such books as William Thompson's *Inquiry into the Principles of the Distribution of Wealth* (1824) and John Gray's *Lecture on Human Happiness* (1821) are said to have exercised a formative influence upon the theories of Karl Marx. But other writers who knew nothing of technical economics and who scorned its conclusions wrote of the evils of the time from a broadly humanitarian point of view from which the abstinance policy of government seemed the worst of crimes. The writing of Thomas Carlyle, such as his *Past and Present* (1843) exerted a strong influence in turning the current of public opinion towards a new theory of the functions of the State and thereby serving to discredit the political economists in the eyes of the public. "Respectable professors of the dismal science," wrote Carlyle at a somewhat later date (1850), "your small law of God (referring to the doctrines of *laissez faire*) is hung up along with the multiplication table itself. The length of your tether is pretty well run." Equally influential were the ardent philanthropists, such as Lord Ashley, who cared nothing for theories of legislation, so long as they could remedy a crying wrong, and agitators such as Robert Owen and William Corbett, and even a few of the most patriotic and broad-minded manufacturers such as the elder Sir Robert Peel.

Practically nothing was done, however, towards remedial legislation until the year 1833. It is true that the first Factory Act was passed as early as 1802. This was the Act (42 Geo. III. c. 73) "for the preservation of the health and morals of apprentices and others employed in cotton and other mills." But the Act, while professing to regulate hours of labor, clothing and education, dealt only with parish apprentices and, through lack of proper provision for inspection, proved quite inoperative. The Act of 1833 is important, not so much for the detail of its provisions, but because it marks historically the first break with the hitherto dominant principle of non-interference with industry. Judged, indeed, by the standard of modern factory legislation, the Act of 1833 appears at once pathetic and ludicrous. It prohibited the employment of children in factories under eight years of age; from the age of 8 to 13 children might only work nine hours a day; from the age of 13 to 18 they might only work 12 hours a day, after which age both men and women entered upon their complete industrial liberty and were presumed to make an unimpeded contract for a full day's work.

THE next step proposed by reformers was to limit the hours of women's work, a measure that was bitterly opposed on the ground that it would practically take off part of the running time of factory industry and render its continuance impossible. Under the Act of 1833 the factories were running twelve hours a day and nine on Saturday; it is a sad commentary on the value of theoretical economists to the world's progress that the eminent William Senior came to the support of the mill owners to prove the impossibility of shorter hours. "The following analysis," he wrote in his letter on the Factory Acts (1836), "will show that in a mill working twelve hours a day and nine hours on Saturday, as allowed by the Act of 1833, the whole net profit is derived from the last hour." This statement he then proceeded to "prove" to his own satisfaction if to no one else's. So distinguished a philanthropist as John Bright also opposed the Factory Acts. "Why," he asked, "are we mill owners to be selected as subjects for interference?" Mr. Gladstone, a rising politician among the Tories, was also an opponent of the factory legislation at this period, and so too was Harriet Martineau, whose doctrinaire political economy allowed her to be horrified at slavery in America, but to view it with tolerance under another name in Lancashire. We cite these cases as indicative of the profound change in public opinion on the general subject of governmental interference between that day and this.

But in despite of opposition the next Factory Act, that of 1844, made another long step in advance by undertaking to regulate the hours of labor of women. The hours of work were left unchanged from the Act of 1833, the working day covering any twelve hours between 5.30 a.m. and 8.30 p.m., but 12 hours was now made the maximum for adult women as well as children. Provision was also made for the first time for the safeguarding of machinery.

Since that time the system thus begun has been elaborated into a complete code of factory legislation, of which the chief statutes are the Factory Act of 1864 which brought within the range of control a number of kinds of employment as apart from factory work proper; the Factory Acts Extension Act of 1867, which expanded the definition of the word "factory" in such a way as to include about thirty branches of industry not previously regulated by statute; the Workshop Regulation Act of 1867, which applied to small workshops, practically the same limitations as were placed on factory labor; various subsequent Acts in elaboration or consolidation of the existing law, the system being practically complete in 1867. Of these the principal statutes are the Acts of 1878, 1891 and the recent consolidation of the factory code under the Act of 1901 (1 Ed. VII. c. 22). The Factory Acts have been accompanied by a series of Mines Acts, beginning with the statute of 1842, which prohibited the labor of women underground. The general principle of English labor legislation has been to leave the length of the working day of the adult male laborer still a matter of free contract, to limit by law the hours of work of women, young persons and children, and for all classes to insist upon conditions of work as sanitary and as free from danger as the nature of the industry will allow.

In the United States very little was done in the way of factory legislation until after the Civil War. In a few States, as in Massachusetts and Pennsylvania, a beginning had been made before that date, mainly along the

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ORGANIZATION.

The more important points regarding the Company, as set forth in a letter from the President, may be summarized as follows:—

1. After allowing for depreciation, the value of the fixed assets, as determined by the Canadian American Appraisal Company, Limited, is \$2,489,684.34, or nearly twice the amount of bonds issued. This is exclusive of the standing timber on the area on which the Company holds a concession.
2. The cost of producing Pulp has steadily decreased, while the price obtained has steadily increased.
3. The close proximity of the plant to the Middle West markets of the United States assures an increasing demand for the Company's output.
4. The net earnings of the Company, as determined by Messrs. Price, Waterhouse & Company, for the past three years, were as follows:—
Year ending 31st December, 1908 \$ 50,893.81
Year ending 31st December, 1909 169,555.30
Year ending 31st December, 1910 207,899.93
The net earnings for 1910 show the bond interest earned almost three times over.

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line of safeguarding the educational opportunities of children employed in factories. In Massachusetts the hours of labor for children under 12 years of age were limited to 10 per day in 1842, and a Pennsylvania statute of 1848 forbade the employment of children under 12 years in any textile factory. Active agitation for further regulation was constant, but there was an apprehension on the part of the State Governments that interference might kill manufacture. A committee of the Massachusetts Legislature, which reported in 1845 on the possibility of an eleven hours factory law declared that such a law would "close the gate of every mill in the State." Acts were passed in Massachusetts in 1866 and 1867 to regulate the schooling of factory children, but the first factory law in the full sense is that of 1874, which made 60 hours per week the maximum period of labor for women and children under 18 years. In Pennsylvania an Act was passed as early as 1855, according to which no person under 21 years of age might work more than 60 hours a week in a factory, but it remained a dead letter until thirty-five years later when the State created a department of factory legislation.

THE development of labor legislation was more rapid, however, during the last quarter of the nineteenth century. During this period practically all of the manufacturing States of the north adopted factory codes, prohibiting the labor of children under a certain age (usually 14 years, but as low as 10 in New Hampshire and Vermont), and limiting the labor of women and persons under 18 years to (usually) 10 hours a day, or a total of 60 per week. Protective laws were also adopted in regard to machinery, sanitation and the inspection of general conditions of work. But this development was by no means uniform. Some States, unfortunately, endeavored to stimulate manufacturers by the laxity of their factory

laws, while in the States of Oregon, Kentucky, North Carolina, Alabama and Mississippi no factory legislation was passed at all down to the end of the century.

In Canada the regulation of the hours and conditions of labor in factories, mines, etc., is under the control of the Provincial Governments. These have adopted laws based on the general principles embodied in the British Factory Acts and representing in the main a very high standard of the state regulation of industry. The hours of adult male labor are left entirely a matter of free contract, except that there are in most of the provinces laws in reference to the extreme limit of the hours during which, under ordinary circumstances and in ordinary occupations, factories may be kept running. In Ontario, Quebec and Nova Scotia, factory hours must be between six a.m. and six p.m., and in Manitoba from seven a.m. to ten p.m. But throughout the provinces there are regulations which impose a limit to the number of hours during the day or week for which children or young persons, or women may be employed. The minimum age found in Canada is 14 years old, and where the employment is of a dangerous or unwholesome nature the minimum is 16 years of age for boys and 18 years of age for girls. The maximum number of hours for women and young persons in the chief industrial provinces of Canada is ten hours a day or sixty hours per week. Some of the Canadian provinces (Ontario, Manitoba, Nova Scotia and British Columbia) have also adopted regulations in regard to the hours of labor that may be spent in shops by women, young girls and children. The Canadian Factory Acts also provide for inspection, sanitation, ventilation, for the fencing of machinery, and for a system of special reports to be made in all cases of accident.

A Bouquet.

The Toronto Saturday Night, the most thoroughly reliable independent newspaper in Canadian journalism.—Amherst News.

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MISCHA ELMAN

Mischa Elman, after his appearance in Toronto last week, wrote:—

Montreal, March 2, 1911.
Messrs. The Williams Piano Co.,
Oshawa, Ont.:
Gentlemen.—In leaving Canada after this, my second, tour here, I do so with many feelings of appreciation, and foremost among these is the delight obtained from the use of the "New Scale Williams" Piano. As you know, this instrument was used at all of my concerts in both tours in Canada, and blended so perfectly and was in every way so satisfactory with its full, rich tone, that I cannot say enough in its praise—only to call it perfect.
Wishing you a long continuation in your great success. Yours very sincerely,
(Signed) MISCHA ELMAN.

Miss Parlow, the Canadian girl, who is recognized by the masters as one of the world's greatest, if not the world's greatest lady violinist, selected the "New Scale Williams" because she found in it all that superiority of tone and power which is so essential to the Piano that accompanies a great artist when appearing before the people.

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A N E C D O T A L



FAITH!
She: "Vus, she's a Christydelphian—it's a noo religion, she says. Wot is it, 'Arry?"
"Arry: 'Well, 'tain't 'xactly a religion—it's like this 'ere. S'posin' you got the stomick-ache, you says, 'Stomick-ache be blowed! Ain't got no bloomin' stomick-ache—an' y' ain't.' 'Least, that's what they says. 'Course, it's all pickles, reely."

"ONE sees some queer things on these long Glidden tours," says Charles B. Shanks, the famous motorist, "and the queerest one that I remember was in a hamlet in Kansas. There was a post office there; also a church and also a cemetery. But all of these accessories of a hamlet—except the cemetery—were down in a valley out of sight. The 'burying ground' was up on the side of the highway. "As we rolled into town over awful roads we looked up into the cemetery and saw a banner stretched between the monuments. And on that banner some village patriot had printed in box car letters the words: 'Welcome Glidden Tourists.'!"

HERE is one of U. S. Senator Bob Taylor's favorites: "A Congressman named Johnson, from Indiana, called an Illinois Representative a jackass. Called to order for an unparliamentary expression, he said: 'While I withdraw the unfortunate word, Mr. Speaker, I must insist that the gentleman from Illinois is out of order.' 'How am I out of order?' yelled the Illinois man. 'Probably a veterinary surgeon could tell you,' answered Johnson, and that stayed in the Record."

THE genuine Yankee pedler passed out of existence with the creation of the "notion store"; but he was a most interesting character, astonishingly sharp and frequently amusing. One such appeared in a general store in a Southern town on one occasion, deposited his pack on the floor and remarked to the merchant:

"I guess I couldn't make a trade with you Colonel?"
"I reckon you calculate just about right," was the decided reply of the merchant, who had had dealings with Yankee peddlers on previous occasions. "Get out!"
"Oh well, don't get riled up—no harm done. Now, just look at this dozen genuine razor strops, easy

worth \$3—let you have 'em for \$2, Colonel."

"I wouldn't touch any of your trash—you get out!" the merchant declared.

"Well, now, Colonel, I always like to do some business in a place. Tell you what—I'll bet you \$5 that if you make an offer for them strops, we'll make a trade."

"I'll go you," said the merchant, "and," he added, when the stakes had been put up, "I'll give you a quarter for the strops."

"They're yurn, Colonel," said the Yankee, pocketing the wager.

AT a recent dinner given by Andrew Carnegie, an eminent lawyer, seated half-way down the table, was deeply immersed in conversation with his neighbor when the host opened up the subject of the British coinage system and showed signs of wishing undivided attention. "Every other civilized nation," he declared, "has the decimal system, while England adheres to the absurd and cumbersome table of pounds, shillings and pence." Rap-rap. The raps were for the lawyer, who remained absorbed in his own conversation. "And even farthings," continued the iron-master. "Is there anything else in finance so ridiculous as the farthing?" Rap-rap. The lawyer glanced around somewhat impatiently. "Judge G—," Mr. Carnegie called out, "why do the British continue their coinage of farthings?" "To enable the Scotch to practice benevolence," Mr. Carnegie," returned the lawyer.

A LITTLE child was seen walking around near "the bearded lady," at one of the side shows at a country fair. The child being evidently on good terms with the barker, indicated to the onlooker that it was probably related to the bewhiskered female, so she asked the child: "Is the bearded lady your mother?" "No," answered the child, "she is my father."



MRS. LESLIE CARTER.
The celebrated emotional actress, who will be seen in "Two Women," by Rupert Hughes, at the Royal Alexandra Theatre next week.

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MARRIAGES.

LUXON-AUSTIN—At Christ Church, College St., Wednesday, February 15th, by Rev. Willard Browning, Mae Alice Austin to Billie Austin Luxon, both of Toronto.

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Secure tickets and berth reservations at Grand Trunk City Ticket Office, north-west corner King and Yonge streets. Phone Main 4209.

The Bookshelf

"A Motley," a book of sketches and short stories, by John Galsworthy, author of "The Country House," "Fraternity," etc. Published by Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.

FRAGMENTARY as are many of the sketches which go to make this volume, they have all the interest which attaches to even the chips in the workshop of a master-craftsman. And such beyond all doubt is the novelist, dramatist, and writer of short stories and sketches, who has leaped into recent fame as John Galsworthy. This writer is remarkable, not only for his versatility and the success he has won in such widely different fields but also for the delightful artistry which he displays in all his work. And this command of his medium is as strikingly apparent in the various and often very slight sketches of the present volume, as in such a masterly study of modern life as "The Country House," or in those plays which have given him a place among the most influential dramatists of the new school in England.

Widely as these sketches differ in subject, tone and method of treatment, they are all alike in their delicate feeling for atmosphere, their fluent vigor of style, and their passionate sympathy with the under-dog. And it is this last quality, especially, which connects them with his novels and plays. Furthermore it is the union of these qualities which gives distinction to what would otherwise be a medley of odds and ends, like a painter's palette, where the confusion is only heightened by the vividness of the raw colors. But under the spell of his art, the volume becomes the sketchbook in which a master has jotted down his impressions by the way, sometimes complete pictures, at others merely fragments and studies for pictures, but all instinct with the freshness and fullness of life.

The first sketch in the volume is called "A Portrait," and it is a charmingly graceful and deftly colored study of what we are fond of calling "a gentleman of the old school."

"He was," says the author, "the type of a lost and golden time, when life to each man seemed worth living for its own sake, without thought of its meaning as a whole, or much speculation as to its end. There was something classical, measured, and mellow in his march down the years, as if he had been god-mothered by Harmony. . . . His breed is dying now, it has nearly gone. But as I remember him with that great quiet forehead, with his tenderness, and his glance which travelled to the heart of what it rested on, I despair of seeing his like again. For, with him there seems to me to have passed away a principle, a golden rule of life, nay, more, a spirit—the soul of Balance. It has stolen away, as in the early morning the stars steal out of the sky. He knew its tranquil secret, and where he is, there must it still be hovering."

There follows a remarkably poignant sketch of a disappointed and unpopular clergyman, disliked by his steadily dwindling flock but holding his position by sheer force of will and pride. They finally desert his church together, and the fanatical old man gives his last sermon to the winds of heaven on a bare headland overlooking the sea. It is a striking picture, admirably painted.

"The Prisoner" is one of the most vivid and unforgettable of all these sketches. It is the simple account of a visit to a German prison, and an interview with a prisoner who was serving out a life-sentence in solitary confinement for murder. He had been there twenty-seven years.

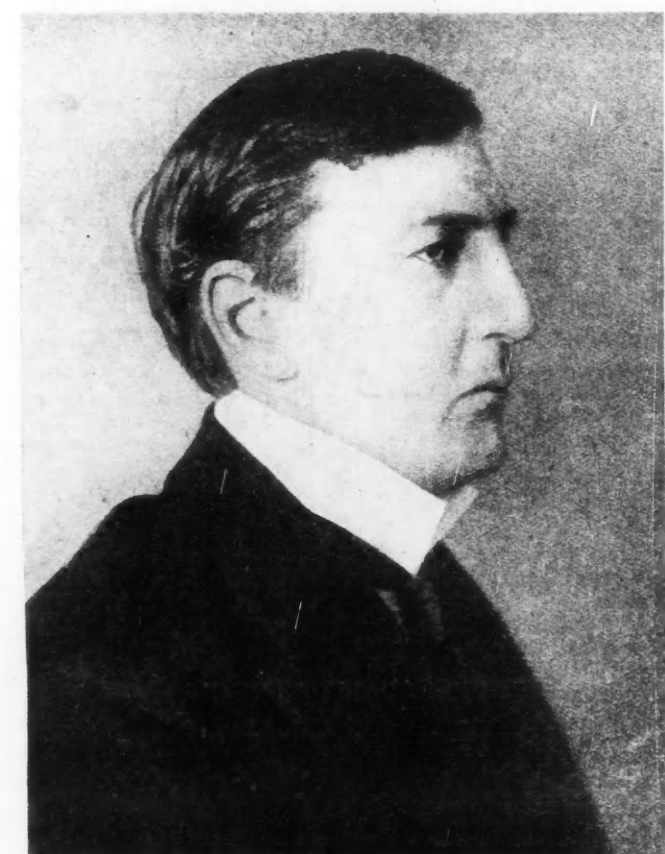
"When we entered his cell he was standing perfectly still, gazing at his work. He looked quite sixty, though he could not have been more than forty-six—a bent, trembling ruin of a figure, covered by a drab-colored apron. His face had the mealy hue and texture of all prisoners' faces. He

seemed to have no features; his cheeks were hollow; his eyes large, but, looking back, I can't remember their color—if, indeed, they had color in them at all. As we passed in, one by one, through the iron door, he took off his round cap, drab-colored too, like everything about him, showing his dusty, nearly bald head, with a few short grey hairs on end, and stood in an attitude of 'attention,' humbly staring at us. He was like an owl surprised by daylight. Have you ever seen a little child ill for the first time—full of bewilderment at its own sufferings? His face was like that, but so extraordinarily gentle! We had seen many of the prisoners, and he was the only one that had that awful gentleness."

And this poor wretch had painted a picture, painted and repainted it a hundred times.

"It was the picture of a young girl seated in the very centre of a garden, with bright-colored flowers in her hand; in the background was a nar-

row, twisting stream with some rushes and a queer bird, rather like a raven, standing on the bank. And by the side of the girl a tree with large hanging fruits, strangely symmetrical, unlike any tree that ever grew, yet with something in it that is in all trees, a look as if they had spirits, and were the friends of man. The girl was staring straight at us with perfectly round, blue eyes, and the flowers she held in her hand seemed also to stare at us. The whole picture, it appeared to me, was full of—what shall I say?—a kind of wonder. It had all the crude color and drawing of an early Italian painting, the same look of difficulty conquered by sheer devotion. One of us asked him if he had learned to draw before his imprisonment; but the poor fellow misunderstood the question. 'Nein, nein,' he said, 'the Herr Direktor knows I had no model. It is a fancy picture!' And the smile he gave us would have made a devil weep! He had put into that picture all that his soul longed for—woman, flowers, birds, trees, blue sky, running water; and all the wonder of his spirit that he was cut off from them. He had been at work on it, they said, for eighteen years, destroying and repeating, until he had produced this, the hundredth version. It was a masterpiece. Yes, there he had been for twenty-seven years, condemned for life to this living death—without scent, sight, hearing, or touch of any natural object, without even the memory of them, evolving from his starved soul this vision of a young girl with eyes full of wonder, and flowers in her hand."



A. E. W. MASON.
A recent picture of the English novelist, who is one of the most successful of present-day writers of romance.

author's fondness for putting a silly little jingle of half a dozen lines or more all alone at the top of a page, like a very small kid in a very long bed. It would have been better to have waited for the little kids to grow up. They would have done as well any other spring.

"Poems," by Lillie Rosalie Ripley, is very spring-like. This is the sort of thing Lillie does:—

"If you were the grass and I were the dew,
I'd slip down softly and comfort you."

"If you were the beach and I were the sea,
I'd spring up softly and fondle thee."

The only danger to this kind of verse is that one is likely to catch the habit if not careful. One could easily learn to talk like that.

"The Red Man's Religion," and five short stories, by W. H. Stokes, author of "Are Our Indians Pagans?" Published by The Caxton Press, Regina.

THE article on the religious beliefs of the Indians of the Northwest is interesting and contains a good deal of useful information. The short stories, however, possess little to recommend them.

"The Makin's of a Girl," a story for girls, by Emma E. Mequire. Published by Richard G. Badger, Boston. Price, \$1.

THIS is the story of a girl from babyhood to the bliss-you-my children scene in the parlor. It is written in the giggling style supposed to appeal to growing girls, and is altogether "just the cutest thing."

"A Day for Rest and Worship," a defence of the Sabbath, by William B. Dana. Published by Fleming H. Revell Company, Toronto. Price, \$1.25.

THIS book is good of its kind, and should find much favor with the members of the Lord's Day Alliance.

"The Individual and Society," a treatise on psychology and sociology, by James Mark Baldwin, author of "The Story of the Mind," etc. Published by Richard G. Badger, Boston.

THE psychological aspects of sociology seem to be the subject of this volume, which is written by a gentleman who, in addition to the let-



MAXIM GORKY.
The famous Russian novelist of the underworld, as he appears in T. P.'s Portrait Gallery.

LITERARY GOSSIP.

It seems a curious thing that the French Academy should continue to ignore the claims of distinguished women to membership in that high-purposed society. Anatole France said, recently, on this question: "I should call it perfectly legitimate for the Academie to elect women of talent and quality. Nothing seems to me more logical and traditional, and among the reasons that arise in my mind, as I examine the question without previous reflection, I see this argument at once: the very purpose of the Academie Française. What is that purpose? Unquestionably this: To conserve Beauty and Tradition. In France, to represent genius and good manners, to associate them in a select company who thus incarnate the eminent qualities of this country, or at least what its founders believed to be its essential virtues. Now, woman is no stranger to good manners or French traditions; and a woman of talent, of nobility, of supreme distinction, may well deserve a place in the company who, in the eyes of certain people, represent the flower of the French virtues."

Clement Shorter, who publishes one or two books a year, the last being "Napoleon in His Own Defence," also edits the London Sphere and writes for it a literary letter each week. Mr. Shorter entered upon editorial duties twenty-one years ago, on January 1, 1890, when he became editor of the Illustrated London News. Since that time he has had under his control three of the most popular of present-day illustrated journals.

A publisher recently complaining of the decadence in the quality of American writers' work, said that within a week or so he had had to decline novels from no less than four writers whose names were so favorably known that he would have been glad to have them on his list if their submitted manuscripts at all warranted acceptance.

Some time ago R. W. Husbands, the publisher of "Are You a Bromide?" announced that it was likely that the words "bromide" and "sulphide" with Gelett Burgess's new meaning attached would become permanent in the language, and now he announces triumphantly that the publishers have asked the author for definitions of the terms for use in the revised Standard Dictionary.

Mr. Frank H. Spearman, author of "Whispering Smith," etc., is a native New Yorker, brought up in Wisconsin and now living in a Chicago suburb with his wife and five boys. Some time ago he retired from business and has since devoted himself to the writing of fiction.

Mr. George Cram Cook, whose novel, "The Chasm," will shortly be issued, is said to have received from Mr. Kipling a prose version, in 2,000 words, of the latter's "White Man's Burden." Having volunteered for the Spanish-American war, Mr. Cook was encamped with his regiment in Florida, in 1898, with no better fighting in front of him than that with typhoid. He entered upon a correspondence with Mr. Kipling, whom he had previously met, about the political and spiritual consequences of the war, and the relations between England and America as the two big parts of "The Tribe." The important letter in question came addressed to "Dr. Professor George Cram Cook, Seventy Million Strong." Mr. Cook is an Iowa man and in the last campaign was a candidate for Congress from his district.

Mr. Ralph D. Paine has now had his first experience as a dramatist. As Mr. Henry L. Hughes in the title role, a little one-act comedy based on his "Fugitive Freshman," made its first appearance last month at the Bronx Theatre. It is now booked for a long season in various vaudeville circuits, and it is said that the author will produce a number of one-act comedies dealing with college life as a result.

Captain Arthur H. Clark, author of "The Clipper Ship Era," has for fifteen years represented the corporation of Lloyd's, London, at New York. He looks back upon a long career of active service in the merchant marine and his knowledge of clipper ships is derived not only from written and printed records, but from practical experience, he having as a boy shipped in a clipper bound for San Francisco and China.

Mr. Edward S. Curtis, the photographer of Indians, spent the winter of 1909-1910 in an isolated cabin on the shores of Puget Sound, the time being devoted to the final preparation of manuscripts for volumes 6, 7 and 8 of his great work. The gathering of new material was begun in early May, by a trip down the Columbia River in a small, open boat, to secure such final pictures as were available, and check up on the Indian place-names. Then the party of four men worked along the Washington coast, visiting the villages of the wind-swept region. Next they boarded a small auxiliary schooner and visited the coast tribes of British Columbia, particularly those of Vancouver Island. Mr. Curtis is now in New York, looking after the publication of the three new volumes. In the spring he will go again to the North Pacific coast.

Mr. Reginald W. Kaufman is lecturing in Pennsylvania on current social problems.



A MOTLEY, by John Galsworthy—A volume of short stories and sketches by a skilful and sympathetic artist.

WHEN GOD LAUGHS, by Jack London—A volume of short stories containing three or four that are excellent.

CLAYHANGER, by Arnold Bennett—Life as seen by brilliant and sincere, but sombre man of genius.

THE BROAD HIGHWAY, by Jeffery Farnoll—A delightful romance of love, springtime and the open road.

EDGEHILL SAYS, by A. H. Joline—The charmingly discursive talk of a really bookish man.

HARMEN POLS, by Maarten Maartens—Dutch characters admirably drawn in a sketchy tale of Dutch life.

THE HERKOMERS, by Sir Hubert Von Herkomer, R.A.—A great painter's charming story of himself and his family.

MEMOIRS OF THE DUCHESSE DE DINO—The interesting recollections of a distinguished woman.

MY BROTHER'S KEEPER, by Charles Penney Jackson—Part of the life and much of the conversation of a Western superhero.

THE GOLDEN WEB, by Anthony Partridge—A mysterious story of more than usual skill and interest.



A World of Prejudice

When gas was first invented, people wouldn't use it. When the locomotive engine first came out, people laughed at it, and bought tickets for the stage coach.

Such is Prejudice

But time works wonders. When we told the public that "NOBLEMEN" cigars, two for a quarter, were equal to high grade "imported" at twice the price, smokers were

Incredulous

But time works wonders, the "NOBLEMEN" cigar is as good, because it is made from Havana leaf by Cuban workmen.

A modern writer says: "A fool is a man who has never made an experiment."

The smoker who gives "NOBLEMEN" cigars a trial, saves 50 per cent., and gets just the same thing as "imported."

"NOBLEMEN" size, 2-for-a-quarter. S. DAVIS & SONS, LIMITED, MONTREAL, Makers of the Famous "PERFECTION" 10c Cigars.

LENTENTIDE AT THE SEASHORE

Lent, that period of forty days which the social world welcomes as a season of rest and relaxation, is a most opportune time for physical upbuilding after the stress of the winter's work and social duties.

THE LURE OF THE SEA

Is very strong during this period, for at the various seaside resorts are to be found every opportunity for rest and reinvigoration, and for reasonable diversion. It is a period when the rising tide of Spring and the growing warmth of the advancing sun calls the winter-bound lover of the open air to the boardwalk and the tang of the sea.

THE FORTY BEACHES of NEW JERSEY

Are easily accessible to all by the splendid service of the Pennsylvania Railroad. The trains between Philadelphia and the different resorts are so scheduled that close connections may be made from all sections.

Atlantic City, Cape May

ASHBURY PARK, WILDWOOD, OCEAN CITY
SEA ISLE CITY, LONG BRANCH

Extend a gracious invitation to the Lenten pilgrim, and to all seeking an outing and the relaxation which can be obtained only at the popular resorts by the sea.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

For full information, address B. P. FRASER, D.P.A., 307 Main Street, Buffalo.



Ask Specially for

WHITE HORSE WHISKY

GREAT AGE AND BOUQUET.

HEART TONIC, DIGESTIVE AND NON-GOUTY.

MACKIE & CO. DISTILLERS LTD., GLASGOW, LONDON, and ISLAND OF ISLAY.

GEO. J. FOY, Limited, AGENTS FOR ONTARIO.

THE DICKENS FELLOWSHIP.

Ever since its organization in May, 1905, the Toronto Branch of the Dickens Fellowship grew steadily in strength and numbers until about three years ago it reached first place among the forty branches of the Society throughout the world, with a membership of 1,000. The list was then closed and no new members admitted. Lovers of Dickens who have not yet joined the local branch, will be glad to learn that there are now vacancies in the ranks, and that a

limited number of new members will be enrolled upon payment of the nominal fee of twenty-five cents for the balance of the present season. All who are interested should send their names to the Honorary Secretary, Miss M. Pennell, 214 Gerrard St. E. On Monday evening next, Mr. William Sterling Battis of Chicago, will give his "Life Portraits from Dickens" in costume, at Association Hall, under the auspices of the Toronto Fellowship. Tickets may be procured at Nordheimer's.

Tom Folio

Ulster and the "Celtic Taint."

THE following passage from a letter, signed with an "Anglo-Norman name," printed in the London Spectator, is probably the most comic contribution which has been made to the Ulster controversy:

I am an Ulsterman, but, perhaps, not qualified to speak for my own people. If I may obtrude a little family and personal history, my position will be defined. My family has been settled in Ulster since the beginning of our conquest of Ireland; at the time we fought for King James. That implies no disloyalty to the English connection; we Anglo-Normans generally took the Royalist side in the Civil War and the Revolution. The defeated Cavaliers in England became loyal to the Commonwealth; we Anglo-Normans in Ireland when defeated became loyal to the Revolution. My own family has bred Orangemen; we have served Ulster; we with our fellow-countrymen have maintained the supremacy of England against our hostile subjects and hers. So much for family history; it is not, I think, remarkable among descendants of the original conquerors. Most of our people are of the later settlements, but they and we alike have kept our blood pure from Celtic taint; we loathe mixed marriages.

With one statement, the first, nobody can disagree. This particular "Ulsterman" is certainly not qualified to speak for his own people, for the simple reason that his notions about the province of the Red Hand, and its population, are such as might have emanated from a Belfast fanatic inflamed by a treasonable speech, new Unionist style, and a lot of bad whiskey.

To begin with, there have been precious few "Anglo-Norman" families in Ulster. Indeed most of the Anglo-Norman families in Ireland are to be found in the south and southwest, where they had the bad reputation, with Englishmen, of being "more Irish than the Irish themselves."

So far from most of the loyalists in Ulster being free from the "Celtic taint," the vast majority of them bear Scottish clan names, and had for ancestors persons who spoke, whether in the Highlands of Scotland, or in the North of Ireland, a form of Gaelic which could be perfectly well understood by the Irish-speaking Irish in Munster and Connaught.

Indeed it is believed that, in spite of the Irish settlements made in the time of Elizabeth and Cromwell, there is at least as strong a strain of Celtic in the north of Ireland as in other parts where the Irish population is a result of the mixture of many races, including the Norman, of which the person quoted above is so proud.

However, the real nigger in the wood pile may be detected lurking under the last sentence quoted by us. Says the "Anglo Norman," "We loathe mixed marriages." Now everybody who knows the distressful country knows what a mixed marriage is, and that it involves no racial questions or considerations whatever.—New York Sun.

The Vacant Literary Throne

THERE is, we must admit, to-day no monarch in any tongue upon the literary throne, no sovereign world-name in poetry or prose, in whom as has happened before now not so many generations ago, in royal succession, to Scott, Byron, Goethe, V. Hugo, Tolstoy—all the civilized world, Teuton, Latin, Celt, Slav, Oriental, are interested, for whose new works it looks, or where it seeks the gospel of the day, said John Morley in a recent address. Nabobish, to use an Irish word that became a favorite with Sir Walter Scott; it does not matter. Do not let us nurse the humor of the despondent editor who mournfully told his readers, "No new epic this month."

Nobody can tell how the wonders of language are performed, nor how a book comes into the world. Genius is genius. The lamp that to-day some may think burns low will be replenished. New orbs will bring light. Literature may be trusted to take care of itself, for it is the transcript of the drama of life, with all its actors, moods, and strange flashing fortunes. The curiosity that it meets is perpetual and insatiable, and the impulses that inspire it can never be extinguished.

Every Little Bit Helps.

"I S there any one present who wishes the prayers of the congregation for a relative or friend?" asked the minister.

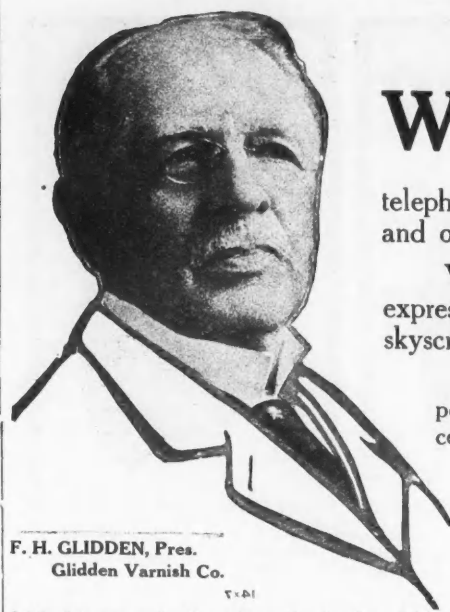
"I do," says the angular lady who arises from the rear pew. "I want the congregation to pray for my husband."

"Why, Sister Abigail!" replies the minister. "You have no husband as yet."

"Yes, but I want you all to pitch in an' pray for one for me!"—Life.

"Did they call on the author of that new play for a speech?" "No, an apology."

It Took Me 54 Years to Write This Advertisement



F. H. GLIDDEN, Pres.
Glidden Varnish Co.

hide his record; therefore, he had to hide his face.

I was trained in a strict, rigorous school of integrity. I had one principle dinned into my memory—that a business man should no more sign his name to a bad article than to a bad check. I haven't outgrown these theories of my youth. I am still an old-fashioned manufacturer. I don't know how to make anything but goods fit to put my name on. My goods are for sale, but my good name is not.

I made the first can of Jap-a-lac with my own hands—I KNOW it's RIGHT.

I prepared the formula myself. The experience of a varnish lifetime is in every tin that you buy. There is no secret to Jap-a-lac quality, so I am going to explain the reasons why Jap-a-lac is superior.

To begin with, a varnish must have a "body." We use gums for this purpose. There are some native gums, such as rosin, but the best gums are found in the far East, and the islands of the Pacific.

Rosin is only used in the very cheapest varnishes. The Philippines supply the next lowest quality, but neither rosin nor Manila gums were up to the standard that I had set for Jap-a-lac, so out of my years of experience I selected a fine quality gum from New Zealand, known as Kauri. It is expensive, four times as much as the Philippine gum and ten times as much as rosin.

When I made up my mind to manufacture Jap-a-lac, I made up my mind that its reputation should need no varnish.

I could have saved a fortune in profits by using aniline colors, but in my heart of hearts I knew that anilines would never wear; that they were bound to fade, and so I kept experimenting with different colors, until I found some German chemical colors which stood every test.

They're expensive, but Jap-a-lac must be right, and so I send clear to Germany for pigments.

That's why I don't hesitate to give you my personal word that Jap-a-lac is sun-proof and time-proof.

WHEN I started the Glidden factory, I don't suppose that one person out of three who reads these lines was alive. It was back in the days when there were no street cars, when the electric light was undreamed of, when the idea of the telephone would have been laughed at. Your grandfather and I used to have our hats and our shoes, as well as our clothes, measured to order.

When we wanted to communicate with Denver, we sent our letters by the pony express. There were no trains across the plains. Chicago was a village. The tallest skyscraper in New York was six stories high.

It was a neighborly period, an era of personal contact. Merchants knew all their customers by name; goods were sold on personality—an honest man succeeded, and a dishonest man couldn't.

I thought at first I would use linseed oil, but after trying different blends I found that a combination of linseed and wood oil gave better service and more enduring results, and, although it means sending all the way to China for this wood oil, the expense isn't spared.

I mean that you shall get in Jap-a-lac, the best article that can be made at any price.

The name Jap-a-lac is a trade mark; there is only one Jap-a-lac, only one quality.

I want you to try it. You need no experience.

Jap-a-lac is a liquid Jack-of-all-Trades.

It is a varnish and a stain and an enamel, all in one.

It comes in every color, as well as white, black and gold.

It will restore old furniture.

It will polish a hardwood floor and never show heel marks or nail prints. You can apply it to any kind of wood and any kind of wood-work.

You can use it for your pantry shelves and do away with the bother of constantly recovering them with paper or oil cloth—because Jap-a-lac can be washed every day as readily as you can wash a piece of crockery. It's just as water-proof and just as lasting.

A kitchen can be made absolutely sanitary by enameling the chairs, table, refrigerator and the tops of the wash tubs with white Jap-a-lac. This keeps the kitchen sweet and wholesome.

With Jap-a-lac you can varnish the shelves in the closets, repaint your iron bedsteads, turn your old tin or zinc bath-tub into an enameled one, and do a thousand and one things, such as gilding your frames and silvering your radiators. But it takes a little book to tell all the wonderful possibilities of a little bit of Jap-a-lac, a little bit of time and a little bit of intelligence. Send me your name and I will have the book sent to you.

You can buy Jap-a-lac everywhere.

F. H. GLIDDEN

THE GLIDDEN VARNISH CO.

FACTORIES

Cleveland, O. Toronto, Ont.



All Sizes, 25c. to \$3.50



Prospective Tenant: "What delightful cupboards this flat has! Agent: "Admon" somewhere are the bedrooms."

THE CONTROL OF PUBLIC UTILITIES

(Continued from page 5.)

people chose to put before us in the way of correspondence and otherwise. We called officials into consultation and more particularly went about and looked up things ourselves, witnessed the tests ourselves and arrived at a conclusion, which was then framed in a series of orders. The sum total of these series of orders was that what we had done would cost the Railway Company some \$440,000. Well now, there was no appeal from that decision, no appeal whatever, but it was found upon putting it into practice that it would operate harshly upon the Railroad Company in two or three minor instances. The company came to us and asked that the order be modified in these respects and we at once modified the order accordingly, so that the point to make with your Commission is that it is not a court, but a body which gives decisions capable of being modified, altered or rescinded.

We are bound to make our mistakes, we will make our mistakes, but any Commission of that kind having made a mistake it is inconceivable that it will perpetuate that mistake. So we propose to have these orders like the orders of any other supervising or controlling body, to remain within our control and to remain elastic. But suppose that order of ours had been appealed and had gone to the Courts of Appeal, and the Court of Appeal had sustained it in its entirety, then I submit no matter how unjust the decision was in some detail it would have to remain with all the sanction and sanctity of the judgment of the Court of Appeal stamped upon it, and nobody could have interfered with it. So I say keep your Commissions within the letter of the law and leave them to do the work they are called upon to do in an untrammelled fashion.

Now, this involves great power and responsibility. This is perfectly true. Therefore, your Commissioners must be chosen with a great degree of care. What you have got to have is a man of common sense, a man of conscience and a man of backbone, in each of your Commissioners, and then I think you will be perfectly free to leave them to do their work. Now, gentlemen, I have endeavored to define to you what I think a Commission is and what powers in general it should have. This is not intended for a moment as a law lecture. There is, however, one matter that strikes me in regard to your own Ontario Railway Municipal Board—which is not like any

other Commission I know of. It sustains a certain amount of supervision and control over municipal bodies. How far that may work out to advantage in practice of course remains largely to be seen, at any rate it will be a useful experiment in the field of Public Service Commissions; but I want to emphatically point out the limitations of these Commissions.

So many suggestions have been made to me, for instance, that the Quebec Commission should take up this, that, or the other thing, that it should investigate some merger for one thing, that it should investigate another merger for something else, and should have a sort of final voice to say what might be done in regard to one or other things of that character. Now, the field of the Public Service Commission is strictly limited by one emphatic fact, that is it should only interfere, that it should only have authority to interfere and control, where there is a necessary monopoly, or where there is usurpation of public property or public rights. Where you do not infringe upon public property or public rights you must leave the freedom of contract or the representatives of constitutional government where there is any Federal Parliament, Provincial Legislature or Municipal Council, the right to manage their own business and so, I say, of the Commissions, such as I belong to, they are not called upon to interfere with the private rights of contract or with representatives of the governing institutions of the country.

I thank you for listening to me patiently upon this matter. The limit of time to which I have set myself is drawing to a close. There is perhaps a good deal that might have been interesting to discuss in the probable working out of Commissions of this kind, but I think that the general field over which I have gone imperfectly, cursorily, will perhaps indicate in a more or less inefficient way what these Commissions are and what they may be safely counted upon to do. There is one notable Commission in this country, that is the Railway Board at Ottawa, which has now been arbitrating between the public and the great railway corporations of this country for some years, and I must say that the universal testimony throughout this country has been that the institution of that body, the meaning of that body, and the way it has discharged its tasks, are such as to commend themselves to the business judgment and common sense of the people of this country at large.

The Commission of which I am a member will endeavor to carry through its work as far as it may be upon the same lines. That work is growing fast. Our intervention has been called in from all parts of the province, and in matters of very great variety of local and general interest. We are coping with that work to the best of our ability, and I must say that I have nothing but a tribute of praise to give to the manner in which the Attorney-General of Quebec has upheld us and I must, particularly, I think, thank him for having given to me such excellent and able colleagues as I have in Sir George Garneau and Mr. F. C. Laberge. I am glad if anything I have said to you may be of interest to an Ontario and

a Toronto audience. We read your papers, we read the news that comes from Toronto in our own papers in Montreal; we may, or may not, as the case happens, agree with the avowed sentiments that come from representative bodies here in Toronto; but we always feel this, that if there is a community that is alive, keenly alive, to what ever affects or interests the standing of the province, the standing of the nation, the standing of the Empire at large, that such influence will be found directed upon the subject with a force and energy and keenness in Toronto that will not be excelled in any other part of the Dominion of Canada.



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The Ballantine Tie

16 Uncommon Two Color Combinations of 4 inch stripes, in shape as illustrated.

Royal and Brown, Purple and Black
Sage and Mauve, Black and Maroon
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Black and White, Plum and Lavender
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Black and Nile Green, Royal and White
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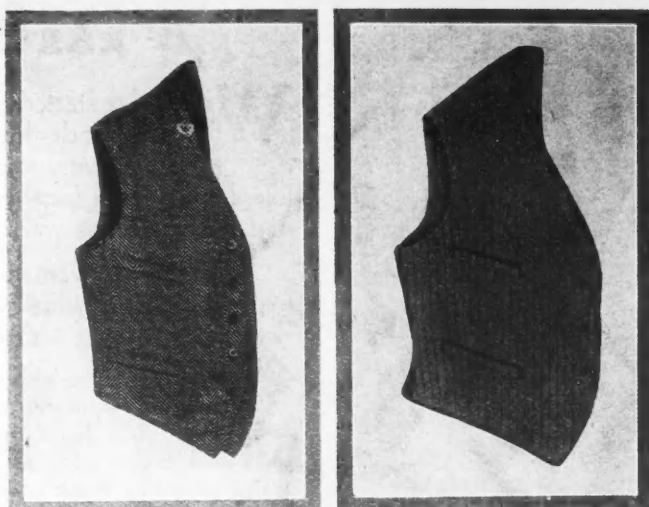
Price \$1.00 Each

Dunfield & Co.
22 King St. W. 102 Yonge St.

WHAT MEN ARE WEARING

As compared with the feminine half of the well dressed world, says a writer in Vogue, the masculine is under a great disadvantage of not being able to secure good patterns, and therefore of being more or less at the mercy of his tailor. There is not, it is true, the same diversity or complexity of design in his attire, but its very simplicity renders of more importance the niceties of its detail, for, aside from the quality and style of their material, it is excellence of model, cut and finish that marks the difference between the thoroughly good and the bad or mediocre in coats, trousers and overcoats. While one may trust with reasonable safety the maker of skill and just reputation to turn out a garment as one orders it, correct in all its minor details, the "little tailor," however good a workman he may be, is almost invariably slave to his "fashion plate," and quite lost when beyond the shallow waters of his experience. Indeed, this is not all, for being able to command but comparatively small prices for his work, he not infrequently sends part of it out to some "shop" or other, to be done at a cost which will still leave him a profit, and pays but scant attention to the finer points of his art.

There are exceptions, no doubt—good, conscientious workmen, trained in some of the better establishments—whose smaller expenses permit smaller profits, but in the great majority of cases it is better policy for the man of limited income to buy his "out of the ordinary" clothes ready made at the good clothing shops than to trust them to the average custom tailor. In



NEW WAISTCOATS.

The picture on the left shows one of herringbone material, while the waistcoat to the right is of brown flannel braided.

the one case, he knows just what he is to get; in the other there is nothing but uncertainty.

Under the general classification of "little tailors" there are two kinds—one who has his shop in a busy thoroughfare, its windows full of fabrics and "models" of extreme style, with placards announcing prices; and the other who has his shop in the residential districts, with few materials in the piece and practically no display. The first advertises cheapness and lives up to his advertisements. He caters to the cheap trade, pays no attention whatever to directions from any customer of better class who may be tempted to try him, and is generally impossible. The second does pressing and repairing—very often of well-made clothes from smart tailors, sent in to him by men living in his vicinity—he gets to know good things; he is usually willing to follow instructions, and if he is a good workman, he not infrequently turns out good things himself. Such a "little tailor" is worth trying, say, for a sack suit to cost from \$28 to \$35, but one should not leave it all to him if one wants the best results, and this brings me to the suggestion of a few things worth remembering.

In the first place one will be shown a few materials in the piece and a book of samples, and if one find a cloth one likes, all well and good. If not, ascertain from the tailor where he buys his fabrics, get him to give you a card to the house and go there and select a material from the full assortment. This wholesale house will not tell you the price of cloths, but will say whether one is more expensive than another, and by taking the numbers of several fabrics one likes, their cost can be had later from the tailor, who, of course, gets the benefit of the wholesale price and discounts. Now if one wants a suit made in a certain manner of cut and finish and has another that will serve as a model, take this one to the tailor and tell him to copy it in every detail, or to copy it in its main features and make such changes as directed. A thoroughly well made and satisfactory suit, turned out by a maker of reputation, may thus serve as a model for any number of other suits of the same kind with such slight modifications as a season's fashion may bring about; and the skill of the little tailor is reduced to a mere matter of copying. Or, if the exact pattern is desirable, an old suit of this kind can be ripped up and used as a cutting guide, provided there has been no marked change in one's figure, and this, as a rule, means only in chest and waist measurement, since height, length of arm and length of leg never vary with greater or less weight. Having provided for cut and general style of finish in this way, the next consideration is for detail of tailoring, and the first point of care should be in the set of the collar, which should depend somewhat on length of neck and height of linen shirt collars worn. Generally a man of long neck who wears rather high collars may have his coat collar of greater width and set higher around the neck than is advisable for the short, full-neck man, on whom such a coat collar emphasizes the shortness of such and hides the low shirt collar. So also a very sloping coat shoulder exaggerates length of neck and makes a short neck appear longer, and in overcoats the raglan shoulder is always more suitable for very full, loosely hanging garments than those of close fit.

Some materials of decided stripe or plaid pattern require more careful joining or putting together at the seams, than plain or closely mixed cloths, and this is a thing the ordinary tailor does not think enough about in his cutting. A decided break in stripe or pattern at a seam has somewhat the effect of poorly joined wall-paper design, and if it happens



W.G.P.

Denotes Shirts and Collars of unusual wear; of faultless fit; of newest modes.

Essentially quality wear.

YOU, Sir, who like to feel that no man of your acquaintance wears better linen than your own, there's assurance of the best in haberdashery if you just insist on seeing this mark:

At all Men's Furnishers

W.G.P.

Made in Berlin Can.



Collar of Comfort 3 for 50¢

PERRIN GLOVES

STYLE, FIT, DURABILITY



SOLD EVERYWHERE

Your Tie

Is the most important feature in your dress.

¶ Wear "Sword" make.

¶ It has a distinctiveness all its own. Look for the label.



Best by Test

THE SWORD NECKWEAR CO., LIMITED
TORONTO

The Standard Loan Company

ELEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

Your Directors submit herewith their Eleventh Annual Report and Statement showing the results of the Company's operations for the past year, accompanied by the Balance Sheet to December 31st, 1910.

Interest on Deposits and debentures, and cost of management, together with two half-yearly dividends of two and a half per cent. each, equal to five per cent. for the year, have been paid; \$20,000.00 has been carried to Reserve Fund, which amounts now to \$110,000.00; \$550.00 has been written off office furniture, and \$5,277.82 placed at credit of Profit and Loss Account.

Both interest and instalments of principal on mortgages and securities of the Company have been promptly met, proving the soundness of the Company's investments.

The books and accounts, and all securities held by the Company have been regularly audited, and the Auditor's Report is presented herewith.

The officers and staff of the Company have performed their duties to the entire satisfaction of your Directors.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Toronto, February 8th, 1911.

J. A. KAMMERER, President.

Financial Statement for the Year Ending Dec. 31st, 1910

ASSETS.	
Mortgages and Securities	\$2,321,783 03
Real Estate and Office Building	54,166 43
Office Furniture	4,500 00
Due from Agencies	14,444 53
Cash on Hand	1,240 82
Capital Stock Subscribed and Unpaid	286,629 38
	\$2,682,764 05

LIABILITIES.	
Debentures	\$1,105,492 78
Deposit Receipts	82,899 72
Deposits	66,229 37
Mortgages	7,718 75
Taxes and Accounts Payable	2,821 09
Bank	55,586 15
	\$1,330,717 87

Total Due to Public	\$1,330,717 87
Capital Stock Paid Up	\$ 923,870 62
Capital Stock Unpaid	286,629 38
Capital Stock Subscribed	\$1,210,500 00
Dividend due January 1st, 1911	23,077 75
Special Contingent	3,190 61
Balance at Credit Profit and Loss	5,277 82
Reserve	110,000 00
	\$1,352,046 18
	\$2,682,764 05

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.	
Interest on Debentures and Deposits	\$ 53,016 02
Interest on Mortgage and Bank Charges	5,515 23
Expense of Management	28,952 14
Expense of Agencies	5,471 55
	\$ 92,954 99
Written off Office Furniture	550 00
Dividends	45,936 56
Carried to Reserve	20,000 00
Balance to Credit Profit and Loss	5,277 82
	\$164,719 37

Balance at Credit Profit and Loss Dec. 31st, 1910	\$ 2,196 69
Earnings for the Year	162,522 68
	\$164,719 37

Audited and approved:

A. C. NEFF & CO., Chartered Accountants, Auditors.
W. S. DINNICK, Vice-President and Managing Director.

AUDITOR'S CERTIFICATE.

We have carefully audited the Cash and Bank Account, with the Books and Vouchers, and have verified the Securities of the Standard Loan Company, Toronto, for the year ending December 31st, 1910, and we hereby certify that the above Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account are a true and correct Statement of the Company's affairs at the date named.

The Books are well kept. The Loans are in good condition, and all required information has been freely and fully given.

A. C. NEFF & CO., Chartered Accountants, Auditors.

Toronto, February 8th, 1911.

In reviewing the year's progress the shareholders expressed satisfaction at the excellent showing made by the company.

The following directors were elected for the ensuing year: Right Honorable Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, G.C.M.G., J. A. Kammerer, W. S. Dinnick, R. M. McLean, Hugh S. Brennan, R. H. Greene, W. L. Horton, and A. J. Williams.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, the following officers were elected: J. A. Kammerer, President; W. S. Dinnick, Vice-President and Managing Director; R. M. McLean (London, Eng.), Second Vice-President.

BEES BUZZED

in the Garden of Eden

and ever since boys have been stung—but the quest for honey has not ceased.

DON'T invest in lots miles from industrial centres not yet built—on railways still in the air—in districts not yet opened up, but for which "hundreds are waiting to start." Ten to one you'll be stung.

DON'T invest in city lots in a section populated by laborers and mechanics. There's always an abundance of this class of property. You can't hope to make a profit.

DON'T invest in real estate anywhere without first getting all the independent information possible. The seller, though honest, is liable to mislead you sadly. His viewpoint is necessarily restricted.

DON'T invest in real estate at all, if you want your money back day after to-morrow. Handsome profits have been made all over the West on realty investments covering periods varying from six months to as many years. Send your private detective after the man who offers to double your money for you in a few days and you'll find his name is Wallingford.

"DON'TS"

will save you a peck of trouble, but they don't get you anything. Next week I'll tell you what to DO.

SATURDAY NIGHT will deliver my message. Read it.

Sabatina

Bank of Hamilton Chambers,
BRANDON, CANADA



THE CASE AGAINST RECIPROCITY

BY STEPHEN LEACOCK

II.

If the Liberal Government are willing to yield to the loud protests which are now everywhere heard, the question of reciprocity with the United States will be settled by an appeal to the people of Canada.

What are the chief arguments against it? Briefly speaking, the reasons why so many citizens are opposed to this new policy are based on the following grounds: In the first place, Canada is now enjoying a prosperity unexampled in its history. There is no need for a change. Secondly, the economic effects of reciprocity, although not very great immediately, would be disastrous to certain forms of industry and certain branches of our national production. In the third place, reciprocity is in direct conflict with the maintenance of our transportation system, which has proved itself to be the vertebrate structure on which the Canadian commonwealth is based. Fourthly, the new proposal is in reality merely a means whereby the large interests of the United States propose to take over for their own benefit the natural resources of Canada. Finally, and most important of all, the policy of reciprocity, which on the surface of it appears merely as a measure of trade, bears with it a dangerous undercurrent which will slowly and surely undermine the institutions for the sake of which we have hitherto been willing to sacrifice every other factor of our natural development.

There is a homely old adage which says, let well alone. It was never better illustrated than in the present case. Few countries have ever been blessed with a greater general prosperity than that which we now enjoy. About ten years after Confederation we established a particular system which we declared to be our national policy. The essential idea of it was to make ourselves an economic self-sufficient nation, to sacrifice something perhaps of present and immediate gain for the sake of a more complex and varied, more truly national development in the future.

With the maintenance of this policy has come great prosperity. Our population, which numbered in 1871 only 3,483,000, stands now at 8,000,000 people. It has increased fifty per cent. within the last ten years. Evidently, then, we are not suffering from any decline or slowness in the growth of our numbers.

Our total trade in 1868 amounted to \$129,000,000; in 1910 it had reached \$677,000,000.

The assets of our banks, which in 1868 were represented by \$44,000,000, are now placed at \$1,224,000,000.

We had at Confederation a railroad system of 2,278 miles. Since then we have constructed three great transcontinental systems. The Dominion has now 25,000 miles of railroad. The annual manufactured products of Canada amounted in 1871 to \$221,000,000. At the census of manufactures of 1906 they were placed at \$712,664,000. The dairy products of Canada in the year 1871 were worth \$1,601,000. They were estimated in 1908 at \$36,000,000. The occupied acres of the farms of Canada in 1871 were 36,000,000; by the census of 1906 they had reached 78,000,000. The wheat crop of Canada in 1871 amounted to only 16,723,000 bushels. The crop of 1910 was over 120,000,000 bushels.

This is only the outline of the picture, every detail of which is indicative of an advance and prosperity almost unexampled. It is not therefore to be wondered at, if many of the people of the Dominion claim that they are amply satisfied with the condition of things as they are, and that it is not worth while to hazard the political results of a change, when the future of our present lines of development contain nothing but prosperity and promise.

Our present tariff system is one which is entirely divergent from the older view of universal free trade. But that is a belief now relegated to the history of economic thought and acceptable to but few people in any country at the present time. The present free traders of Great Britain uphold their system not because they think that free trade is necessarily the wisest policy for every country at every period of its development, but merely the wisest policy for Great Britain at the present time. Probably most British free traders would be willing to accept the validity of our tariff system as applied to Canada.

What our system aims at is not the mere cheapness of present production, but the full possible effect on our industrial development for the future. As things stand now, our tariff wall by preventing foreigners from carrying out Canadian material, manufacturing it elsewhere and sending back the products for sale in the Canadian market, brings their men and capital among us to form part of the growing life of our Dominion.

Our present system acts as a magnet. It draws to us the money and men of Great Britain and the United States. At the present time no less than 168 American companies, as a result of our economic policy, have established branches in Canada. They represent over \$100,000,000 of capital.

Four million dollars of this has helped to establish the Canadian manufacture of agricultural implements; \$5,000,000 has been invested in packing houses. With this there pours into our country a stream of newcomers from the United States bringing their belongings and their capital with them. An official of our Government has estimated that with each one of these settlers, men, women and children, there comes \$1,000 in cash, capital and effects. Between the years 1902 and 1910, inclusive, there have entered Canada from the United States 479,000 settlers. That means \$479,000,000.

In other words, there is a great exodus of men and money northwards into Canada. The Americans have become aware of this. The enormous consolidated interests of the United States have exploited to the full the resources and trade of that country. They mean now to move upon ours. The resources of the United States are, of course, still plentiful, but they are drawing near to a stage when the large-scale industry of the present day will have to think seriously of the future sources of its supply. The milling industry of the United States is well aware, better perhaps than some Canadians are, of the future possibilities of our country for wheat growing. Our Government estimates show that we have, at a conservative computation, some 386,000,000 acres of arable land. Of this at least 50,000,000 acres are suitable for wheat growing, and will be able to raise for the wheat market of the future a yearly crop of 1,000,000,000 bushels. If we consider what this wheat crop means, along with the crop of other grain, the growth of live stock, of dairying and the general output of agricultural products by which it will be accompanied, we can hardly blame the American interests if they see that the tariff wall that they have erected is destined for the future to prove to their own detriment.

Still more obvious is the case of the American advance upon the forests of Canada. The woodland of the United States covers about 550,000,000 acres, and is perhaps nearly as large as our own, but the American consumption of wood for lumber products, railroad ties, and still more the ravenous demands of the paper industry, already threaten the extermination of the American forest. Every year the forests of the United States are drawn upon for 20,000,000,000 cubic feet of wood; every year 44,000,000,000 feet of board lumber is sawn up; 4,000,000 cords of wood are manufactured annually into paper. The American forest is being cut into at a pace three times as rapid as its rate of growth. The removal of the tariff wall means that the natural resources of Canada will feel the full impact of the wateful ravenous methods of American consumption. If this means anything in the shape of dollars and cents to us, it means it only by the sacrifice of our future welfare for a present and transitory gain.

Reciprocity threatens the interests of our great Canadian railroads. Hitherto we have built them up in defiance of geography and in determination to make them offset the geographical peculiarities of our country. We have spent on them nearly \$1,500,000,000.

Our instinct has told us that the maintenance of communication and sympathy between the East and West is vital to our interests. Our West is a new country. The East, as we reckon things on this continent, is an old country. The East is a country of two peoples and two languages. The prairies know but a single tongue. Our greatest national danger is that a gulf may some day yawn between the East and West of our Dominion, that in one part of our country an older people with deeply rooted historic associations, with great civic centres pledged to the maintenance of manufacture, may find itself confronted by a Western Canada of predominant agriculture, looking to the States to the south of it for its communication and its markets, and hopelessly divorced from intercourse and sympathy with the people of the provinces to the East.

If this day should come, it is all over with the Confederation of Canada.

That reciprocity is the first step towards this final disaster there can be no shadow of doubt. As yet the relations of the East and West are sound. Our railroads unite us. The East, either by direct consumption or through the export trade of its seaports, supplies the market of the West. The West, with its broad homestead lands and its rising prosperity, contains within itself the hopes of every true Canadian.

Reciprocity, if followed, is destined to thwart this development and to bring these hopes to nothing. To the Canadian farmer it can bring little direct gain. The small advance in the price of his products which he may possibly gain by it cannot counterbalance the evil that must ensue to him if reciprocity disturbs the trade, the markets, and the growth of the East. More than all, reciprocity, slowly, insidiously, but with a deadly and increasing certainty, imperils our institutions. It does not need the speaker of the American Congress to tell us that reciprocity spells annexation. We do not need to turn back to the speeches of Cobden and Bright to read their opinions that commercial union meant the political amalgamation of this whole Continent. We have had the same truth uttered from the lips of our wisest leaders whose memory we revere, but whose teaching some of us are already inclined to forget. If a great leader of the Liberal party of Canada broke away from his life-long alliance with Liberalism on this very issue; if the greatest Conservative statesman that this country has ever known expressed it as a firm belief deep rooted in his mind, after fifty years of Canadian politics, that reciprocity was a course which sooner or later must join us with the United States of America, is there not at least ground to pause and reflect deeply before we adopt rashly and irrevocably a policy of such far-reaching consequences.

The Americans are a great people. They have done much. They have given to the world the example of a great and successful Republic, of whose history they are justly proud and whose glory they do not propose to terminate. Their huge bulk prevents them from fearing any closer contact with a people so small and unimportant as ourselves. But if any trade arrangement were proposed which should endanger for one moment the political legacy of their forefathers and the institutions under which they live, their answer would not be for one instant doubtful.

If we repudiate reciprocity it is therefore in no spirit of unfriendliness. It is merely the recognition of a fact that there are on this Continent two separate political communities, the one boasting the freedom of the Republic and the other adhering to the time-honored liberty of British institutions.

Let us leave them separate, until at some future time the growth and consolidation of the British Empire, of which we are a part, may enable us to form a great alliance of the English speaking people without endangering the cherished institution or the national liberties of any of the participating communities.



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MONSIEUR MORIS,
The new Premier of France, who recently succeeded M. Briand.

THE PHENOMENAL REPUTATION OF THE GOURLAY PIANO

IS DUE ENTIRELY TO THE CHARACTER OF THE GOURLAY PIANOS AS AT PRESENT MANUFACTURED

IT DOES NOT REST UPON THE WORK OF AN EARLIER GENERATION OR DEPEND UPON THE CHARACTER OF INSTRUMENTS MADE TWENTY-FIVE OR MORE YEARS AGO.

GOURLAY, WINTER & LEEMING
188 Yonge St. TORONTO.

TENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company, Limited

HEAD OFFICE, NEW GLASGOW, NOVA SCOTIA
GENERAL STATEMENT, DECEMBER 31st, 1910

ASSETS.	CAPITAL STOCK.	LIABILITIES.
PROPERTY AND MINES: Cost of Properties owned and operated by the Company.....\$13,490,553 85	Preferred.....\$1,030,000 00 Ordinary.....6,000,000 00	
CURRENT ASSETS: Inventories (raw and manufactured materials and stores).....\$1,245,681 95 Ledges Accounts and Bills Receivable.....606,857 01 Cash in Bank.....498,787 96	BONDS: Total Issue.....\$6,000,000 00 Less in Treasury not issued.....1,040,000 00	5,960,000 00
2,351,326 92	DEBENTURE STOCK.....	1,900,000 00
	CURRENT LIABILITIES: Pay Rents and Accounts not yet due.....\$ 304,597 47 Bond Coupons due Jan. 1st, 1911.....124,000 00 Bond Coupons not presented.....842 50 Debenture Stock interest, payable Jan. 1, 1911.....30,000 00 Quarterly Dividend on Preferred Shares, payable Jan. 15th, 1911.....20,000 00 Quarterly Dividend on Ordinary Shares, payable Jan. 15th, 1911.....75,000 00	555,939 97
	GENERAL RESERVE.....750,000 00	
	SPECIAL RESERVE ACCOUNTS: Reserve for General Depreciation and for unusual Expenses and Renewals.....994,623 88 FIRE INSURANCE FUND.....\$1,612 97	1,796,237 85
	SURPLUS PROFIT AND LOSS.....	500,602 95
\$15,841,880 77		\$15,841,880 77

ABSTRACT OF PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

DR.	CR.
1910. Dec. 31st. Interest paid on Bonds, and to Banks, etc.....\$ 248,000 00	1909. Dec. 31. By Balance.....\$ 336,807 38
Interest paid on Debenture Stock.....60,000 00	1910. Dec. 31. By Profits for year ended Dec. 31st, 1910.....1,140,504 37
Dividend on Preferred Shares.....82,400 00	
Dividend on Ordinary Shares.....276,000 00	
Directors' Remuneration.....12,500 00	
Transferred to Reserve Funds for Depreciation, Renewals, etc.....78,371 00	
Written off for Discount, Expenses for New Bonds issued, and for Improvements and Betterments to Plant.....218,103 80	
Transferred to Fire Insurance Fund.....6,334 00	
Balance carried forward.....500,602 95	
\$1,477,311 75	1910. Dec. 31. By Balance.....\$ 500,602 95

We have examined the Vouchers and audited the Books of the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company, Limited, for the year ended December 31st, 1910, and certify that the annexed balance sheet contains a true and correct statement of their affairs at that date.

J. HEYWOOD MacGREGOR,
F. H. OXLEY, F. C. A. Auditors.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

Your Directors submit herewith their Tenth Annual Report, with Statement of Assets and Liabilities, and Abstract of Profit and Loss Account for the year ended December 31st, 1910.

We are pleased to report that the past year has been the best in the history of the Company, increases having been made in the outputs and business in every department. The profits for the year are \$1,140,504.37, as compared with \$907,949.00 for the year 1909, and \$734,701.53 for the year 1908.

The balance carried forward to the credit of Profit and Loss Account on January 1st, 1910, was \$336,807.38, which, added to the profits for the year, gives a sum of \$1,477,311.75 at the credit of this account, which has been dealt with as shown by the annexed accounts.

The sum of \$78,371 has been transferred to the Reserve Fund, and \$6,334 to the Fire Insurance Fund. The sum of \$218,103.80 has been written off, which includes the entire amount paid for discount and expenses on the new Bonds issued during the year, as well as a considerable sum paid for improvements and betterments to Plant.

After payment of the interest on Bonds and Debenture Stock, dividends and other charges appearing in the Profit and Loss Account, there remains a balance to the credit of that account of \$500,602.95. The sum of \$998,362.83 has been expended during the year on Capital Account.

Early in the year we disposed of £300,000 sterling of the 5% Bonds of the Company in London.

In pursuance of the policy adopted last year the whole of the discount and expenses of the sale of those Bonds have been written off and paid out of the earnings for 1910. No addition has been made to the property accounts by reason of the discount or expenses upon the conversion of the Old Bond issues of the Company, nor upon the sale of the additional Bonds now outstanding—although the result has been to reduce the fixed charges for interest and sinking fund from 8%, the amount formerly paid, to 5½%, the amount now paid on the present issue.

At Wabana, the work of development has been steadily carried on; the main slope having been extended a further distance of 1,456 feet. This slope now extends 2,765 feet into our Submarine Beds.

The development work done during the year on this property has still further proved the great extent and enormous value of these Submarine deposits. The work of installing the necessary machinery has been pushed vigorously, and is now nearly completed, and a considerable quantity of ore will be mined from these Submarine Beds during the year 1911.

The Blast Furnace at Sydney Mines was remodelled and re-lined and again blown in on the 24th of June. The average daily output to December 31st was 243 tons of Pig Iron, against a previous daily average of 160 tons.

At New Glasgow two new rolling mills have been erected, and a large amount of new plant installed, which will give us an increased output, and effect a further saving in cost of production.

The regular dividend of 2% quarterly has been paid on the Preferred Stock. Dividends have been paid on the ordinary shares for the first two quarters at the rate of 4%, and for the last two at the rate of 5% per annum.

Your Directors have declared a dividend of 2% on the Preferred, and 1½% on the Ordinary Shares for the first quarter of 1911, payable on April 15th, to shareholders of record on March 31st, 1911.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

February 17th, 1911.

ROBERT E. HARRIS,
President.

The Piano of the Home of Culture



No piano in Canada, anywhere, is creating such widespread interest and enthusiasm among the most cultured people as the genuine

Heintzman & Co. Piano

Made by ye olde firme of Heintzman & Co., Limited. The only piano used in Canada by

—Tetrazzini, the wonderful prima donna, who commands \$2,500 a night.

—Melba, Nordica, Calve, Friedheim, Burmeister, Jonas.

In beauty of tone, and pure singing quality, the Heintzman & Co. piano has no peer.

Piano Salon—the finest on the continent—
193-195-197 Yonge Street, Toronto, Can.

Did Lord Brougham See a Real Ghost?

MANY will be interested in the story of the ghost of a friend that came to the great Lord Brougham, the brilliant and versatile Scotchman whose astonishingly long and successful career in England as statesman, judge, lawyer, man of science, philanthropist, orator, and author won him a place among the immortals both of the Georgian and of the Victorian eras.

At the time he saw the ghost he was still a young man, thinking far less of what the future might hold than of the pleasures of the present. In fact, it is difficult to imagine a more unlikely subject for a ghostly experience.

When at the Edinburgh high school he first met his future ghost, who at the time was a youngster like himself, and became and long remained his most intimate friend. The two lads were graduated together from the high school, and together matriculated into the university, where, in the intervals Brougham could spare from his favorite studies and recreations, they continued their old-time walks and talks.

On one of these walks, the conversation happened to turn to the perennial problem of life beyond the grave, and the possibility of the dead communicating with the living. Brougham doubtless treated the subject lightly, if not scoffingly; but one word led to another, until finally, in what he afterwards described as a moment of folly, he covenanted with his friend that whichever of them should happen to pass from earth first would, if it was at all possible, show himself in spirit to the other, and prove that the soul of man survived the death of the body.

So far as Brougham was concerned, this undertaking was speedily forgotten in the pressure of the many activities into which he plunged with all the ardour of his impetuous nature. His days were given wholly to the pursuit of knowledge; his nights to the pursuit of pleasure, as pleasure was then counted by roistering young Scotchmen. Under such conditions neither the death pact nor the solemn-minded youth with whom he had made it could remain long in his memory; and it is not surprising to find that with the removal of his boyhood's friend to India they became as strangers.

Brougham himself remained in Edinburgh to read for the law, and incidentally to develop, with the aid of an amateur debating society, the oratorical talents that were in time to make him the logical successor of Pitt, Fox, and Burke in the House of Commons. He continued none the less a lover of pleasure, some of which, however, he now took in the healthy form of long walking trips through the Highlands. In this way he acquired a desire for travel, and when, in the autumn of 1799, an opportunity came for an extended tour of Denmark, Sweden, and Norway, he grasped it eagerly. He sailed for Copenhagen, and by stages made his way thence to Stockholm.

By this time the weather had turned so cold that the travellers resolved to bring their tour to a sudden end. Accordingly, on the morning of December 19th, they journeyed steadily until after midnight, when they came to an inn that seemed to promise comfortable sleeping accommodation. Stuart, it is to be inferred, lost no time in going to bed; but Brougham decided to await until a hot bath could be prepared for him.

Plunging into it, and forgetful of everything save the warmth that was doubly welcome after the cold of the long drive, he suddenly became aware that he was not alone in the room. No door had opened, not a footstep had been heard; but in the light of the flickering candles he plainly saw the figure of a man seated in the chair on which he had carelessly thrown his clothes. And this figure he instantly recognized as that of his early playmate, the forgotten 'chum' who, as he well knew, had years before gone from the land of the heather to the land of the blazing sun. Yet here he sat, in the quaintly furnished sleeping chamber of a Swedish roadside inn, gazing composedly at his astounded friend. At once there flashed into Brougham's mind remembrance of the death pact, and he leaped from the bath, only to lose all consciousness and fall headlong to the floor. When he had revived, the apparition had disappeared.

There was little sleep for the hard-headed Scotsman that night. The vision had been too definite, the shock too intense. But, dressing, he sat down and strove to debate the matter in the light of cold reason. He must, he argued, have dozed off in the bath and experienced a strange dream. To be sure, he had not been thinking of his old comrade, and for years had had no communication with him. Nor had anything taken place during the tour to bring to memory

'RUSSIAN CIGARETTES'

After months of experimenting we have at last found a perfect Russian Cigarette. Delightfully mild and aromatic, they can be enjoyed by Smokers of most sensitive taste. We conscientiously recommend "EL ZENDA RUSSIAN No. 1" to particular smokers.

"Fifty in a Box, \$1.25."

"Ten in a Box, 25c."

Sent prepaid in Canada.

A. CLUBB & SONS

Sole Distributors

5 King St. West.
262 Yonge Street.
445 Yonge Street.
474 Spadina Avenue.

TEACHER'S



The highest virtue that can be claimed for a beverage is PURITY. Of Scotch Whisky Brands there are few that can, with so much justification, claim absolute purity as can TEACHER'S. Matured in wood, and mellowed by age.

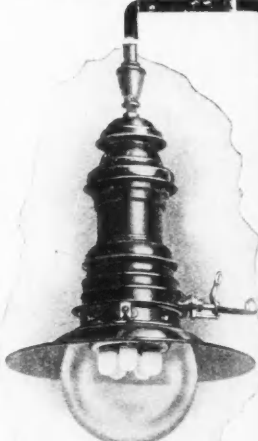
Geo. J. Foy, Limited, Toronto, Can.
Ottawa Wine Vault Co., Ottawa, Can.

AND RETAILED IN TORONTO BY
THE WM. MARA CO.



TRADE Follows the LIGHT

Shrewd merchandisers now realize as never before the powerful influence of light upon the mind of the buyers. It has been clearly established that the best lighted stores are the best patronized stores. Our Outdoor Arc Lamps bring business, because your store will "stand out" from all the rest and appear more prominent in the eyes of the buyer. Make your store a "star" with our system. Low cost—maximum service.



The Consumers' Gas Co.
45 Adelaide St. East Phone M. 1933

67,300 Gas Consumers on our List.

Another Offer of Oriental Rugs At Reduced Prices.

It seemed unfair to the public to close our special reduction sale just as the spring season was opening, and when so many are beginning to realize the necessity of buying Oriental Rugs. Nothing can ever equal genuine Oriental productions, and all carpets, mats and other floor coverings of domestic manufacture have to fade into insignificance compared with the

**Beauty, Durability and Economy
of Oriental Rugs**

While the whole stock of Turkish and Persian Rugs, Strips, Carpets, etc., are reduced in price, we also include the Brassware, of which we carry the largest retail stock of any firm on the continent.

We shall continue these reductions until Mr. Babayan's departure for the Eastern Rug Markets, where he anticipates securing a quantity of the choicest rugs ever imported into Canada.

COURIAN, BABAYAN & Co
40 King Street East, Toronto.

**Tuckett's
Cigarettes**

ALMOST any cigarette maker might give you the same tobacco and make cigarettes in the same modern and cleanly way in which Tuckett's are made. But only half a century of experience in blending could produce the exquisite flavor and pleasing aroma which is the distinguishing feature of Tuckett's Cigarettes. One Tuckett Cigarette is a temptation for another.

Tuckett's Club Virginia Cigarettes . . . 15c. for 10
Tuckett's Special Turkish Cigarettes . . . 15c. for 10
Tuckett's T. & B. Cigarettes . . . 10c. for 10

TUCKETT LIMITED . . . HAMILTON

POMMERY CHAMPAGNE



JACKDAW OF RHEIMS

The Highest Grade Wine Shipped from France

**LONDON
AND
PARIS**

Pay the highest prices for **POMMERY**

either him or any member of his family, or to turn Brougham's mind to thoughts of India. Still, he found it impossible to believe that he had seen a ghost. At most, he reiterated to himself, it could have been nothing more than an exceptionally clear-cut dream. And to this opinion he stubbornly adhered notwithstanding the receipt soon after his return to Edinburgh of a letter from India announcing the death of the friend who had been so mysteriously recalled to his recollection, and giving December 19th as the date of death. More than sixty years later we find him, in his autobiography, commenting on the experience anew,

granting that it was a strange coincidence, but refusing to admit that it was anything more than the coincidence of a dream.

Signor Tito Ricordi, fourth in direct descent from the Giovanni Ricordi who established the great Italian music publishing house, is in America for the first time. The Ricordi house controls the rights to the operas of Puccini, among others, and Signor Ricordi came to Boston to conduct the rehearsals there of "The Girl of the Golden West." He is a young man, but a thorough musician and a skilled director. It is more than a hundred years since the Ricordi publishing

business was begun, and it now is able to control the production of opera everywhere, as it possesses the sole rights of performance to Verdi's works, and to most others of the Italian schools.

"I have always worked ten or fifteen hours a day," said the boastful man. "Well," replied the perverse philosopher, "it must be remarkably easy work, or you couldn't do so much of it."

Unskillful Rider (as horse goes through the water for the third time)—Great heavens! This beast must have been in the marines at one time.

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Financial Comment

MALTHUS is a name which is recalled to the memory by an item which appeared in the newspapers recently. Malthus, as you may remember, elaborated a theory in connection with the increase of population and the productivity of the earth. I believe his theory is sometimes advanced to explain the poverty and hardship which is experienced, and doubtless always has been experienced, by such a large proportion of the population of the earth. The argument, presumably, is that all cannot be fully provided for in a world of such limitations as ours. There are, of course, several obvious replies to such a theory, but it is quite possible that the most of these have occurred to friend Malthus before he reached his conclusions. However that may be, our interest in the subject will be to some extent revived by some recent developments.

We have been prone to regard the world as a fixed quantity. We say it is so many miles around and it has such and such a superficial area. Superficial is in reality an excellent term, under the circumstances. The fact is that we are constantly making additions and extensions and improvements to the old earth, suggesting the thought that these may go on indefinitely and that no man living is justified in placing any limit on the effective area of the earth when judged from a standpoint of productivity.

Last week it was announced that the Canadian Pacific Railway had secured the services of Robert Stockton, C.E., as superintendent of operation and maintenance of its irrigation lands in the Northwest. Mr. Stockton was born and brought up in the work of extending the cultivable area of the earth, and of recent years has been in the employ of the United States Government on projects of this nature.

To say that the C.P.R. has added, or is adding, 3,000,000 acres to the cultivable area of the Northwest might, perhaps, give an inadequate idea to most readers of what this means. Three million acres is an area four times as great as Prince Edward Island, half as great as the kingdom of Holland, or one-tenth the size of England. Holland supports a population of over five millions and England a population of thirty millions. A comparison of this nature, however, is hardly fair to the irrigation district, for we are told that the entire area thus added by irrigation is cultivable, whereas much of England is not, as things are.

We are also told that the new lands will produce

10,000,000 acres, the English, in Egypt, 1,000,000 acres, to say nothing of the areas added in other countries, we may confidently expect that as land becomes scarcer and dearer, the work of scientific irrigation will ever increase, and we will answer the Malthusian theory by adding whole continents to the cultivable area of our globe.

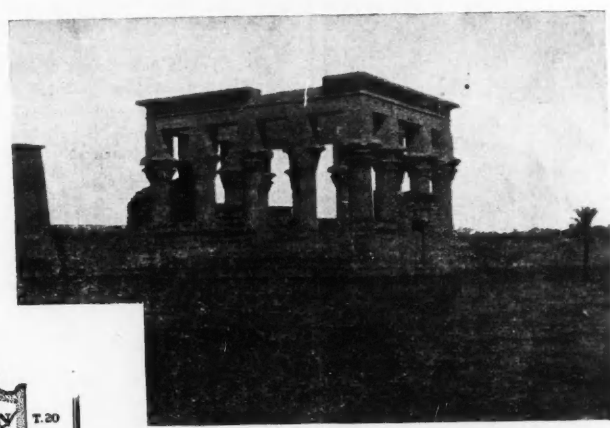
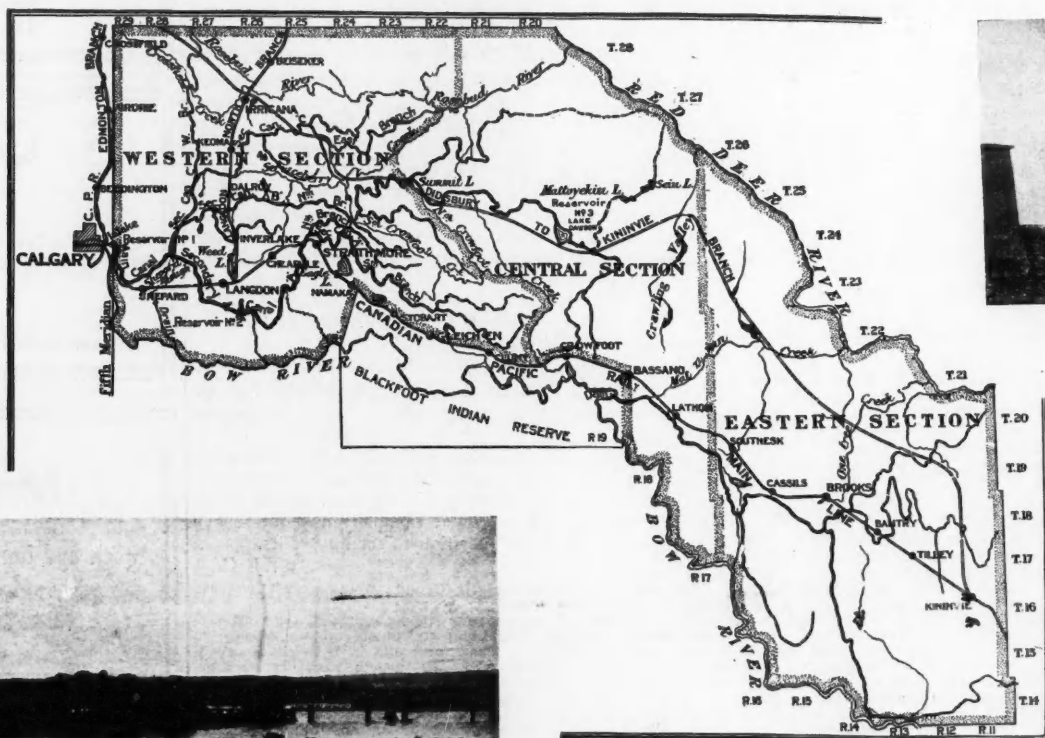
WHILE the development of Canada has been going along rapidly, and while there is ample opportunity here for the employment of not only home but foreign capital, Canadian financiers have been able to pay a good deal of attention to outside investments. It may seem a little strange that while we have been spending a considerable amount of our own money to Mexico, the West Indies and South America, we should be constantly putting forth efforts to get foreign capital to invest in Canada. The explanation is, of course, simple. Canadian financiers and organizers have simply been doing pioneer work in the undertakings down in the South. They first obtained the concessions; next they organized the various concerns; and lastly they financed them, very largely in Europe. By this means, Canadians have been able to get back two or more for one. Most of the concessions upon which the companies referred to have been organized cost but little, in the first place, as compared with the capitalization which was later placed upon them, and as most of them have turned out successfully, the rewards of the organizers must have been enormous. The organizers, for the most part, followed the bonus

to the present. Ateras securities have never been listed on any of the markets and consequently no price can be quoted for them other than to say that sales of the bonds have been taking place all the way from 90 to 100 and of the stock from 40 to 50. So that it would seem that most of the securities are bringing a good price.

The danger of investing money in the securities such as mentioned above has very often been pointed out in various papers, but the history of the developments from the beginning up to the present would not seem to justify trepidation. Rio probably required more money than was expected at first, but the same can be said of many Canadian developments. Mexican power experienced a severe break, partly as a result of internal discord and partly owing to accident, but parallels can be quoted for similar occurrences in our own securities, and, in fact, taking the whole list, the results have been very satisfactory. Unquestionably a number of Canadians have been enriched by their connection with the Southern group of investments. At the same time, there can be no doubt that the very fact that the properties of the various concerns are situated at such a distance militates against the bonds taking the highest stand in the market as investments. On the other hand, the speculative features are such as to cause the stock to sell at an unusually high price. Hence, we may refer to the group generally as being favored by speculators rather than by investors.

Canadians, it is probable, are now carrying but a small proportion of the above securities. They went into them

the struggle for a livelihood, the great mass of workers have for years made much progress towards wage increases through the medium of their trades union. It is difficult to avoid the conclusion that an increase of wages means an increase in the cost of production and to this extent an increase in the selling price of the article. Employers generally expect a certain ratio of profit—say, for instance, 25 per cent. Should it become necessary to double the wages of their employees, employers would not accept less profit than before. Provided the increase applied equally to other employers, it would not make a particle of difference to any of them how high wages were, because the cost price would go up all round and the consumer would have to pay it. Where the wage increase, however, was only partly effective and competitors continued to operate at the old scale of wages and to sell goods at the same price as before, the employers who were forced to pay the high wages would be at a considerable advantage and would possibly be forced into bankruptcy. The only way to avoid this would be to make the advance effective all round. But in this case, the selling price of the goods is raised, and as the working classes are always in the majority, it would be the working class which would mainly pay the higher price. I would like to hold out some encouragement to the wage earner in his effort to reap an advantage through the trades unions, but it doesn't look to me as though he could succeed permanently. There is a way, however, whereby he might help himself. It is not to try to make up his shortage from



Pharaoh's Bed, Philae, Egypt. Sacrificing Art to Agriculture.

the industrial department, but to go direct to the idlers' department and cut off the free supplies.

Economist

The Miserable End of a Canadian Exploitation.

SOME months ago, to be exact, on May 21st last, TORONTO SATURDAY NIGHT printed a page exposure of the Canada-Cuba Land Company, giving the documentary details furnished the Department of Trade and Commerce regarding the exploitation of Ocean Beach, Cuba. The story, by means of a series of official documents, told how Canadians had been induced to take up these worthless Cuban lands; how these poor people had struggled along endeavoring to make a living on a land that was worthless from the standpoint of cultivation, and how they had appealed to their Canadian friends and relatives to forward sufficient funds to either get them out of the country or move them to other sections of the Island.

At that time there was an attempt on the part of the Canada-Cuba Land Company and its friends to make light of the details, the explanation being that Mr. E. S. Kirkpatrick, Canadian Trade Commissioner at Havana, who had forwarded the documents to his Department at Ottawa, had grossly exaggerated the facts. According to those who had benefited either directly or indirectly by the sale of this worthless land to ignorant Canadians, the site of the Ocean Beach Colony was an admirable one from every point of view.

After a period of nine months the opinions expressed in TORONTO SATURDAY NIGHT have been confirmed in every detail. Trade Commissioner Kirkpatrick, in a despatch to the daily papers, states that the Colony is now on its last legs. Those who took up the acres owned by the Canada-Cuba Land Company with an idea of making a living thereby are moving, either to other sections of the Island or else back to Canada. Several, Mr. Kirkpatrick states, have taken over Cuban land either owned or controlled by Sir William Van Horne, but many miles away from the scene of their earlier miseries.

It is now expected that Ocean Beach will again revert to its original owners, the birds and the wild hogs.

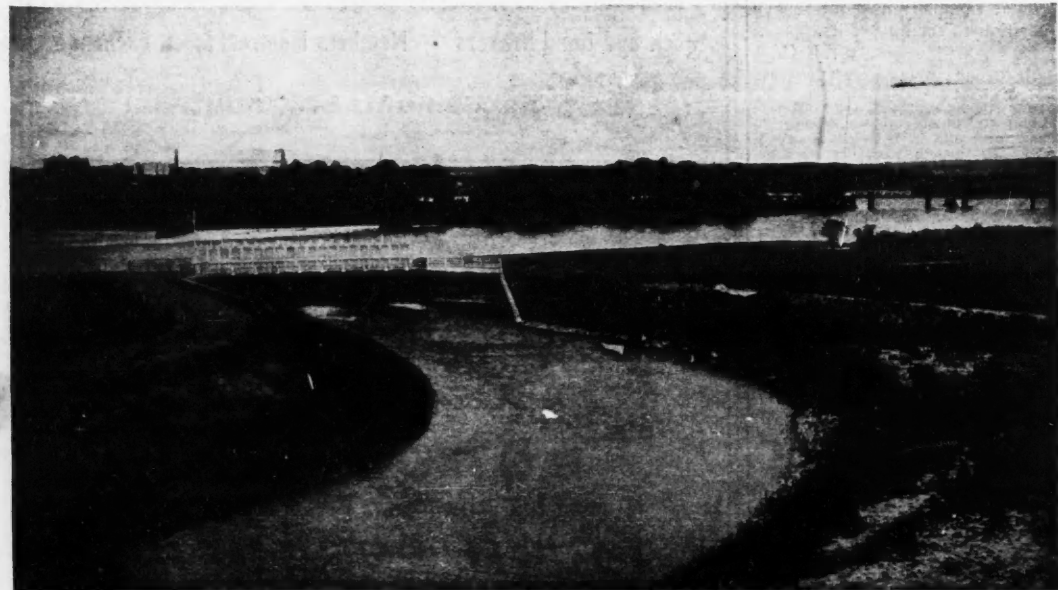
In the interval, the promoters of the Canada-Cuban Land Company have fattened on the proceeds.

Mutual Life Report.

WITH upwards of ten million dollars worth of new Canadian business placed on their books during 1910, with \$64,855,279 of insurance in force and having a surplus under the government standard of over \$3,000,000, the Mutual Life of Canada presents its annual statement to its policy-holders and the public generally. The Mutual is generally conceded to be one of the best managed life insurance companies in Canada, and the rate at which new business is coming in to this mutual company, must be gratifying to its officers, who number some of the leading men in the Dominion.

The increase of new business written in 1910 over 1909 amounted to \$1,207,196 and the increase of assurance in force at December 31 over that of 1909 is \$5,593,320. The assets, which to a very large extent may be classed as liquid assets, stood at the end of 1910 at \$16,279,562, which was a gain over the year before of \$1,761,120. The surplus, as reckoned by the company, amounts to \$2,776,253, while on the government standard of valuation it is considerably larger than that figure. The net premium income last year was \$2,245,264.25, while the expense, taxes, etc., were \$502,780.60.

Those who say "Virtue is necessary, really only believe police to be necessary.—Nietzsche.



Headgates of the Main Canal, Calgary.

wheat crops ranging from 40 to 64 bushels per acre. Accepting the lower figure as the average, we have a crop of 120,000,000 bushels of wheat from an area which has hitherto been, comparatively speaking, a waste. The best crop of wheat the entire Northwest ever gave was just about 120,000,000 bushels, there being in addition to this, of course, other products. Such a crop, at an average price of 70 cents per bushel, would be worth \$84,000,000.

The C.P.R. is only one of the many agents working for the increase in the cultivable area of the world, but it so happens that the area just referred to is easily the largest block of land in America which is being treated in the manner described. It may even be the largest single block in the world. Certainly the area to be brought under cultivation by means of the most widely known project of its kind in the world, namely, the dam at Assuan, Egypt, is but 500,000 acres at present, and when the dam has been added to will be but 1,000,000 acres. Yet the Egyptian irrigation project was carried out at an enormous cost, both in money and to art, for it may be remembered that in order to obtain a sufficient reserve of water it became necessary to submerge the far-famed Island of Philae, together with great portions of its wonderful architectural features.

In the United States, the total area of irrigated lands probably reaches 10,000,000 acres, although the greatest single area is possibly not more than 250,000 acres. The work is still going on and is rather more apt to increase than diminish. The work of irrigating the C.P.R. lands is being carried on at a cost of, I think, about one dollar per acre, against many times that cost in most other projects. The tract of land extends from Calgary eastward, a distance of about 150 miles along the line of the C.P.R., the average width being possible about 40 miles. The area is bounded on the south by the Bow River, and the Red River runs for a considerable distance along its northern boundary, so that it would seem to be exceptionally well adapted for carrying out such a project.

To bring barren land under cultivation by means of reservoirs for a water supply and artificial canals and ditches for distributing it is not a new idea. It was understood to no small extent by the ancients, and astronomers tell us that the citizens of our sister planet, Mars, make a specialty of it and have the whole country cut up with canals. If the C.P.R. can in a few years add 3,000,000 acres to the effective territory, the United States

principle, by which the purchaser takes bonds at a certain price and receives therewith a bonus of preferred or common stock; or it may be that the purchaser pays for the preferred stock and receives a considerable percentage of common stock as a bonus.

The following is an approximate list of some of the companies and their securities:

	—Stock—	
	Preferred	Common
Mexican Group—		
Mexican Power	\$2,400,000	\$13,585,000
Mexican Tramways		11,454,700
Mexican Northern		12,500,000
Mexican Electric Light		6,000,000
Mexican Nor. Western Ry.		15,913,000
Total	\$2,400,000	\$58,639,700
West Indian Group—		
Porto Rico Co.	2,941,500	3,000,000
Camagney Co.	600,000	700,000
Havana Electric	7,824,731	7,463,703
Atarax Warehousing	300,000	1,100,000
West Indian Electric	600,000	500,000
Demarara Co.	530,000	425,000
Monterrey Co.	5,000,000	4,100,000
Total	\$17,796,231	\$17,588,703
South American Group—		
Rio Janeiro, 1st	25,000,000	\$31,250,000
Rio Janeiro, 2nd	17,000,000	
Sao Paulo	6,000,000	10,000,000
Sao Paulo, debentures	1,500,000	
Totals	\$49,500,000	\$11,250,000
Grand total	\$124,388,831	\$8,400,000

WHEN these securities were first issued, the common stock was certainly worth very little. We can, of course, recall, in the case of Rio, the time when \$20.00 per share looked very dear for it. To-day it is selling at \$106. Sao Paulo could be spoken of in much the same way, and to-day it is selling at \$155. Porto Rico is now bringing upwards of 50, Mexican power sells close to 90, Mexican Northern at 30, Mexican North Western at 54. From time to time, the other stocks have sold, sometimes sparingly and sometimes in considerable quantities, on the local markets. The Ateras Warehousing Company is possibly an exception to this statement. This is the company which, with perhaps one or two exceptions, owns the only site in Havana where can be erected public wharves such as can be seen in our Canadian harbors, the obsolete method of lightering the ships while at anchor off the shore having apparently prevailed in Havana up

MAKING A DESERT BLOOM.

How the Dry Lands of the Canadian West Are Being Irrigated.

for the most part, in the period of their formation, and have long since sold out their bonds at a profit and are on velvet with a considerable quantity of bonus stock. Canadians would naturally prefer to develop their own country, but their money is their own and they may do as they please with it. Opportunities presented themselves in the South, where there was a remarkable absence of modern methods, notwithstanding the density of population and much great natural wealth. Rewards greater than those which were to be obtained at home were promised and were quite possibly reaped.

To be quite candid, I think the day has about come when Canada is becoming too wise to give away concessions which will make millionaires of a few at the expense of the many. I hope it is, anyway. The very term concession suggests ignorance and simplicity of intellect on the part of the public and, possibly, ruthlessness and corruption on the part of the rulers. We must make a proper distinction between development and exploitation, and one may begin by almost assuming that the individual who urges overly much development of our natural resources and points out the enormous advantage it would be to make concessions for the sake of the money he or someone else would be prepared to spend, is generally more interested in helping himself than the country. I don't know what kind of bargains were obtained down in those Southern countries, but I should not be surprised if they were better than those which could be obtained here and truly I hope they were.

THE "Iron Age" does not take such a gloomy view of the recent decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission of the United States, as many of the financial papers seem to. This, unfortunately, may not so much represent a difference in the actual views of the writers of the interests of the readers of the papers, although, in the case of the "Iron Age" it is even possible that many of its readers would have been pleased enough to have had the railways favored by the Commission. The "Iron Age" editorially expresses the view that it is better for the country at large that the Commission refused to allow the railways to advance their rates than it would have been had they decided otherwise. It considered that to have accepted increased costs as a finality and to endeavor to shift the burden to others would have set in motion influences towards the raising of the general level of prices. The upward tendency had to be checked somewhere and the break was applied where it would be felt.

The paper evidently considers this as an indirect notice to railway employees that a means whereby they might have been able to secure further increases in their wages has been cut off. It also considers that some roads may enforce rigid economies as a result and withhold orders for equipment which they might otherwise have purchased. This would have a bad effect upon many iron and steel and other industries but would have to be borne as part of the penalty for having so long adhered to methods which had been raising the general cost of living.

The article thus raises many interesting points. In

What is a Bond?

We have issued a booklet which clearly explains what a bond is, and also explains the difference between bonds and debentures, mortgages and other investments. It will be sent free of charge to any person interested.

We offer and can thoroughly recommend the first mortgage gold bonds of a Canadian Railway, which bonds have been purchased by many prominent banks and insurance companies.

The road is closely affiliated with the Canadian Northern Railway and is managed under the supervision of that company's officials.

Ask for Circular N-3.

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Dealers in Conservative Investments.
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CAPITAL \$2,500,000
RESERVE FUND \$1,500,000
RESERVE FUND \$1,500,000

CENTRAL CANADA

LOAN & SAVINGS COMPANY
TORONTO

DEPOSITS RECEIVED AND DEBENTURES ISSUED

Chief Office for Canada, Toronto.
ALFRED WRIGHT, Manager.

LONDON & LANCASHIRE
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

IRISH & MAULSON, LIMITED,
Chief Toronto Agents.

F. H. Deacon J. C. Fraser

Invest Thoughtfully

The investor who determines to buy or sell securities *only* by the newspaper reports of stock market quotations is employing guesswork in his investments. For instance, he is seldom informed of quarterly dividend periods and how to take advantage of them in buying or selling. He cannot know the financial histories of the various enterprises whose stocks and bonds are on the market.

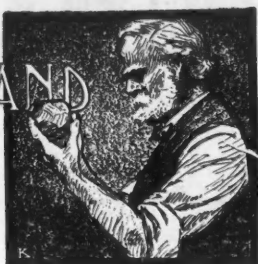
He sees only that there is an advance or a recession in prices—he cannot know why—consequently he cannot even judge how long these conditions are likely to prevail. In other words, he is only following the crowd—acting on yesterday instead of to-morrow.

Unless, then, you have a specifically good reason for so doing, do not go to your investment agent with an unalterable, iron-clad order to buy or sell. Confer with him—get his viewpoint. And do not do business with an investment house unless you can so confer—can trust, at least, to their general knowledge of conditions and wealth of statistics.

Our Security Reports
are sent from time to time, as issued, to our clients and to those who, as possible investors, wish to keep informed on securities dealt in on all markets. May we not put your name on this list? It will obligate you in nothing and will be of undoubted value to you.

F. H. Deacon & Co.
Members Toronto Stock Exchange
Investments
97 Bay Street, Toronto, Canada

GOLD AND DROSS



Brantford, Ontario.

Editor, Gold and Dross:

Will you please give me information concerning C. N. Railway 5 per cent. debenture stock? Does the stock become due in 1916? Is it compulsory then to buy the common stock, or is the money returned, or what agreement is made concerning it? What is the common stock selling at now? What security does the Canadian Northern Railway Company give to the debenture stockholders? Do you consider it a safe investment?

J. L.

Holders of Canadian Northern Railway 5 per cent. income charge convertible debenture stock are entitled to exchange their shares for fully paid common stock on January 1, 1916. It is not at all compulsory to buy the common stock in 1916 or thereafter. The Canadian Northern Company guarantees repayment of the full principal in the United States has been that when the time comes for the exchange the market value will be considerably greater than it is to-day. The total amount of this debenture stock at any time outstanding is not to exceed an amount equal to \$10,000 per mile of the company's lines. This stock is secured by being a general charge on all the assets of the company, subject to priority of bond and like charges. Last year's operations made it certain that the interest would be paid. I do not think one would be out in taking up this stock. One has to turn from the past performance of a railway to the character of its management. Road after road in the United States has been wrecked, so far as stockholders are concerned, by the big men of finance who have seen an opportunity to make themselves wealthy at the expense of shareholders. But with the Canadian Northern no fear need at this time be entertained in that direction. I regard this debenture stock as being a good buy, fairly certain to pay its five per cent. per year, and to rise in value with the expansion of the road.

The West Coast Cattle & Lumber Company is situated, or at least its staff of letter-writers is, in San Francisco. This item is unimportant, save that knowing where the company is, one has the chance to avoid getting tangled up with it. The gentleman who wants Canadians to "invest" in this hands out information as to how Rockefeller made his money, tells one that a dollar compounded at three per cent. will amount in fifty years to 4.38, while the same dollar compounded at seven per cent. will amount in the same period to \$29.46. Wonderful, isn't it? That is all of the letter one is safe in reading.

Toronto, February 23, 1911.

Editor, Gold and Dross:

Do you consider the bonds of the Canadian Light & Power Company of Montreal a safe investment? What is the outlook for the shareholder of the Sovereign Bank? As the bank, I believe, is only in suspension and not in liquidation, is there any possibility of it opening up for business again?

INVESTOR.

Canadian Light & Power bonds should be all right. As to Sovereign, the outlook for shareholders is not rosy, but it might be worse, possibly. There is scarcely any possibility of this bank again starting business; how could it, with the capital gone, and the name under a cloud? The Sovereign is trying to squeeze all the assets material possible out of two propositions into which it should never have entered—one, Chicago and Milwaukee Electric Railway, and the other Alaska Central Railroad. There are all kinds of difficulties in the way of turning over either line to avoid a sacrifice, but maybe if those who have it in charge live long enough, it may be done. Meanwhile, money is being eaten up in fees and expenses, but no one seems to care much. The lengthy liquidation is very popular in Canada, as you may be aware.

Yearly Subscriber, Toronto: Diamond Coal, of Lethbridge, is quite largely speculative in character.

Lacombe, Alta, Feb. 23, 1911.

Editor, Gold and Dross:

I enclose a statement of the Canadian Queen Oil Co. which is the only document of this nature that has been sent out by the company to any shareholder since the organization of the company. What do you think about it? Inasmuch as Mr. S. W. Beatty, of Winnipeg, claims that only 255,000 shares of the company have been issued I cannot account for the item of \$500,000 capital stock in liabilities. This statement is about the most indefinite document possible, as it gives absolutely no information as to what salaries are being paid, what has been done with the money, and does not even bear the signature of the secretary-treasurer, let alone an auditor's statement. There are a number of shareholders in this district, and it seems impossible to get any information regarding the affairs of the company from anyone connected with it. Needless to say, I hold a few shares in this company and I am beginning to think it is about the same as a great many other of these oil companies.

W. F.

Gold and Dross did its small part many months ago to advise persons intent on buying these oil shares to go slow. The financial statement enclosed is nothing but an insult to every shareholder. It consists of one small page of fifteen short lines of type. It has the general appearance of that type of report in which the president of the company first puts down what the liabilities are, and afterwards fills in with assets to make the two balance. Perhaps S. W. Beatty can explain how, with only 255,000 shares issued, there can possibly be a capital stock liability of \$500,000. Were I a shareholder I would ascertain whether the last annual meeting had been called and held, and I would insist on a proper financial statement from Mr. Beatty.

Peterborough, Feb. 25, 1911.

Editor, Gold and Dross:

Would you kindly let me know what Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of America stock is worth? They have sent notices to all the shareholders through their office in New York advising them of the reduction of the capital stock of the company by making par value of each share \$25 instead of \$100.

V. S.

The Marconi Company started out originally with a capital that was from five to ten times too great for such a concern to assume. There was something very appealing to experienced stock jobbers in the opportunity offered to them by Marconi's invention, and they took full advantage of the situation. The chopping down of the capital simply means that the Marconi concern finds the task of making earnings on its former capital to be impossible. For every dollar put in by shareholders, the stock jobbers took their slice, and most of the rest went for development purposes. There are three legitimate Marconi companies, one in England, which is in better shape than the other two, the American and the Canadian company. Shares in the American company were quoted recently at from seven to nine dollars. Canadian Marconis were worth about \$1.25. Then there were a lot of

The Gold and Dross Department is deluged with communications, the writers of which have failed to sign their names and give their addresses. No attention can be paid to such communications. Your name and address is a necessity, not for publication, but as a matter of good faith.

wildcat Marconi shares issued by George Munro, who put the proceeds of sales of shares into the treasury, which in this case was his own waistcoat pocket. Give Marconi five years and a couple of reorganizations, and there may be enough business done to allow for profits. In the meantime I would not advise anyone to buy Marconi shares.

T. G., Toronto: In time the Colonial Realty & Securities Corporation of Toronto may get itself on a firm basis; at present it's a financial infant. It is in the "estimated profits" class, and there is no surety that your money would be safely placed if you took shares. Great Northern Silver Mines is not a wise purchase.

J. B., Toronto: The Gum Dredging Company of Brazil: poor old Brazil. And the head office of the concern is at Roselle Park, N.J. Look out you don't get dredged yourself.

L. E. B., Essex, Ont.: I do not pretend to be able at this distance to forecast the future of Western towns like Melville, Rivers and Watrous. Be sure in the first place that it is G. T. P. agents you are dealing with. You ought to be a lot safer with the G.T.P. than you are with the average land company. If you purchase lots out West without seeing what you are buying, and with no opportunity to form in your own mind an impression as to what the reasonable future of the vicinity may well be, you are not very far from the line of gambling. In fact, you are gambling; you place your money in the hands of an agent on the theory that the brick of general prosperity will stay up. Very often a small town of forced growth will swell in a short time from a population of 1,500 to 8,000 or more with every prospect of still greater growth. Then something occurs in railway circles, or in the world of business, and your town stops and begins to fade. Owners who have purchased at artificial rates are glad to get out at a sacrifice, but they find it hard to sell at all, because those who would like to pick up the land at the reduced figure have no money themselves. But, suppose you do buy Western land—keep in mind the maxim of the successful speculator—take your profit when you see it, and get out.

Montreal, February 18th, 1911.

Editor, Gold and Dross:

With reference to the Union Mutual Life Assurance Co. of Portland, Me., this is a Life Assurance Company, and I understand is on a particularly strong footing in this country, on account of the extra amount which is deposited with the Canadian Government for security. This is what their representative told me at any rate, and would be glad to know if it is the case. He also informed me that being a Mutual Company any one insuring was in a much better position to secure profits.

W. J. C.

This company has deposits in Canada worth over \$1,000,000. It appears to be first-class in every respect. With regard to the extra amount of Government deposit required, that cuts no figure at all. A Canadian company must put up \$50,000, a foreign company \$100,000. These amounts in both cases are a mere bagatelle compared with the assets necessary to be solvent. Always compare actual cash assets and liabilities and net surpluses. The point mentioned is merely an agent's effort to persuade, as is also the point as to a mutual company. A mutual company may or may not be an advantage. Actual results in profits is what should be looked for in Government returns. A twenty-pay life is almost the ideal form of policy. Remember, some of our Canadian companies are as solid as a lump of gold, in assets, management and security; don't overlook that fact.

Our old friend the Sterling Debenture Corporation is slicing another Telepost lemon for public distribution. They are getting out Series C of bonds in the Telepost Company. The public has already shovelled in \$3,000,000 for Telepost bonds. It seems to take an awful lot of money to enable the Telepost concern to "bust" the old line wire companies. Meanwhile, as a New York financial paper asks, what earnings has the Telepost line between Boston and Portland, Me., made, and also what profits have the line between Chicago and St. Louis & Sedalia made? Who can answer?

Banker, Toronto: The share capital of Porto Rico Railways is \$3,000,000 common, with half a million preferred. Net earnings for 1909 were upwards of \$195,000. Dividends are being paid on the preferred, but not so far on the common. The common stock is speculative, of course, but it is well thought of. Standard Ideal shares are not listed, and are bought and sold only privately. The company may make good.

E. A. S., Detroit, wants to know how the California-Alberta Oil Company stands. Thirteen months ago he "invested" in two hundred shares, and he wants to know what's doing.

We have stated on numerous occasions that this company was born in iniquity and bred on misrepresentations. Henshaw Maddock, from whom you bought your stock, was never known to tell the truth about this proposition, which was a stock selling scheme from its inception. The chances of getting your money back are about one in a thousand. Try and forget it.

Editor, Gold and Dross:

Do you consider McKinley-Darragh a good buy at present prices?

L. P. P., Ottawa.

I never advise the purchase of Cobalts. At the same time my opinion is that McKinley-Darragh is better than a good many others.

Hamilton, Ont., Feb. 27, 1911.

Will you kindly let me know in your columns if the New York Life Insurance Co. is properly registered in Canada?

C. T. A.

The New York Life is a first-class company, properly registered and doing business in Canada.

Mejicana, a Winnipeg man, is in receipt of some of the primrosy literature spread broadcast by the Jantha Plantation Company. This concern, which has its offices in Pittsburg, Pa., offers free land in Mexico to whoever wants it. As a rule, when anyone offers you a thing free, you don't get it free: you pay through the nose for it. In this case the company is good enough to hand you over land in Mexico free, and if you want them to do it they will get their friends, the Alvarado Construction Company, to improve the land for you, plant it, reap the crop and turn over the proceeds to you.

The price of each five-acre lot is \$750—in case you want to buy the land. The price charged by the Alvarado Construction Company for the care of each five-acre plot is \$750. I guess that seventy-five finally finds its way back to the Jantha concern after all. The whole thing looks to me like a very good thing to keep away from.

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Toronto reports to Bradstreet's say spring lines continue to go forward in fairly large shipments and prospects for the coming season's trade continue most cheerful. Western orders in many lines of merchandise have continued unusually good, while those from Ontario and Eastern points have also been quite satisfactory. Local retail trade holds up well and there has evidently been some fair buying of spring lines. A good business in house furnishings is reported to be opening up. Retail trade in the country is suffering from bad roads, as is to be expected just at this time of the year.

"You know old Jollaby? Well, he has locomotor ataxia." "He has? I thought all the time it was a limousine."

MONTREAL FINANCIAL

IMPORTANCE OF PLEASING THE TRAVELLING PUBLIC.

MONTREAL, MARCH 9, 1911.
MONTREAL in particular, and Canadians generally, received a surprise packet from Chicago this week, in the return of the person whose features are delineated in the cut which appears in these columns. The cut does not give an adequate idea of Harry G. Elliott, whom it is supposed to represent. In reality, Elliott is one of the most genial chaps you could meet in a day's travel. As a friend of Elliott's remarked, the photograph makes him look as though he was saying "No" in the short sharp manner in which J. Pierpont Morgan is supposed to have refused the solicitations for loans during the panic of 1907. Possibly, however, it is just as well that Elliott should be thus represented, because in reality his is a position which not infrequently calls for decisive refusals.

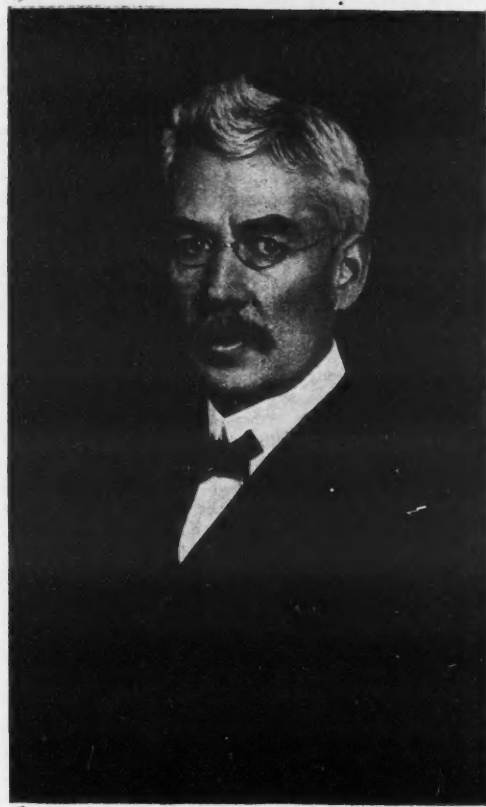
He is a General Passenger Agent. Asked if there were any special differences between the methods in connection with the passenger business in Chicago and Montreal, of the G.T.R., he said: "No, business is carried on in Chicago very much the same as any place else, save that it is possibly more strenuous. It is high pressure most of the time, and one needs about thirty-six hours per day to get through with it. The experience, of course, of working in other places and gaining knowledge of other though very similar methods, cannot but be beneficial to anyone who has a mind to learn. There is something to be picked up from almost every man of intelligence and experience one meets, and in a place like Chicago, where the passenger traffic is so enormous, there is naturally no lack of opportunity. The work of a general passenger agent is impossible to describe in detail, and moreover, the mails are not flooded with letters demanding any such description. However, the words general passenger agent pretty fully describe the work. It is simply to look after the interests of passengers in such a manner as to induce them to travel by the 'popular route.'" When asked how far his jurisdiction extended, the G.P.A. of the G.T.R. drew a line around the map of the entire G.T.R. system throughout the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, down to Portland, Me., and out through Michigan to Grand Haven and Chicago.

It is Mr. Elliott's theory that the public sets the pace for the railways just as it sets the pace for grocers or dry goods merchants. "Suppose," he says, "that you come in and ask for a state room on the G.T.R. between here and Toronto, and that a dozen others come in and also apply for state rooms, and we have only half a dozen to give them. Suppose that occurs not once but many times. What do you think the Grand Trunk would do? Tell you to go by some other route? Not much. The company would build cars with more state rooms in them. Find out the type of cars on any road and you will have a very good idea of the state of civilization the people have arrived at. The railway will provide the public with what it wants. So it about comes to this, that the equipment of the various competitive roads in any country will not be greatly dissimilar. Besides, everything is now being standardized. It is an advantage for one road to have the same gauge tracks as another and the same coupling devices and break systems as another in order that the cars from one company may pass over the lines of the other company whenever required. Hence has grown up a great deal of reciprocity between the various companies. The Grand Trunk gives other companies the benefit of its experience with certain devices and the other companies reciprocate, the result being that problems may now be worked out much more quickly than formerly. The competition is as keen as ever, and perhaps keener, but that does not affect friendly relations, nor does it mean that one road gets the advantage of another simply because they know the result of some of their experiments."

Talking of cutting down the running time over the different roads, he said that this was both due to the shorter stops at the different stations and to the faster running. The through trains were solving the difficulties which formerly arose over the long stops at various stations, and the faster running was now being made safer very largely through the better roadbeds and the heavier rails. During the past year, the G.T.R. had re-laid its entire double track between Montreal and Toronto, substituting 100-lb. rails for the previous 80-lb. rails. During the coming summer it would make a similar change between Niagara Falls and London, Ont. All this meant additional safety in carrying passengers, and it meant that trains could be operated faster.

Autopress Stock Has Sagged 33 1-3 Per Cent.

THE Market Index of New York has the following on the Autopress Company:
E. E. Pugh & Company, in a special bulletin issued to-day, made the following comment on the proposal of the Autopress Company to increase its capitalization: The Autopress Company has within the last month offered to its stockholders a bond issue and a proposed increase in the capitalization. The company claims such a step is necessary as the business was increasing at such a rate that it might possibly overextend itself. Notwithstanding the above statements, it appears that the stockholders do not appreciate the financial activities of the present management as the stock has within this time decreased over 33½ per cent. in the open market.
(1) If this company desires to be absolutely candid with its stockholders, why did it not name the extent of its last bond issue?
(2) What is the need of an increase in the capitalization if the above bond issue will suffice for the company's need?
In answer to the second question we quote the company's circular as to what they could do if they had more stock in the treasury. The others are about as equally good. Here is the extract.
"Another instance was where, had we had a little more stock in our treasury, we would have been able to



Harry G. Elliott.

give our stockholders an opportunity to buy it at a special price."

It is to be regretted that because the preferred stock does not carry the power to vote the only way a holder can show his dissatisfaction is to sell his stock. But there is still to be considered the investor, who bought stock on the strength of the low capitalization and does not desire to sacrifice his holdings. What course is open to him—his hard earned money is in a company that allows no say over its control; must he stand by and see his interest gradually grow smaller until it merely represents an equity in an over-capitalized corporation? One must not lose sight of the fact that it was the proceeds from the sale of preferred stock that made the growth of this company possible. Can it be possible that the stockholders' interests are subordinate to the personal aims and ambitions of any one man?

A Body Blow for Natural Resources.

THE Vancouver Province of February 14 is authority for the statement that the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway has purchased from the Indians the reserve at Fort George, disposing at once and for all times of the former contention of the Natural Resources Security Company, which was that the G.T.P. would build its station and other terminal facilities on the acres owned by this land selling outfit. The logical conclusion is, of course, that it is now all up with the "registered townsite of Fort George," and those who have purchased lots of the Natural Resources Security Company under the impression that they would have a station near at hand have paid their money under misrepresentations, for it is announced that the G.T.P. will undertake to subdivide their townsite the coming summer. This will mean, naturally enough, that the town located at the juncture of the Fraser and the Nechaco rivers, whatever it will be called, will grow up around the Grand Trunk properties, and the Natural Resources Security Company's property selling from \$200 to \$600 per lot will still be out in the open country.

Corners That Have Caught on

(Continued from page 9.)

—involving from \$75,000,000 to \$100,000,000—passes off smoothly and without heavy cost to either buyers or sellers. WEST again, on Portage avenue, on the corner of Donald street is the biggest thing of its kind in all the West—if not in all Canada—the T. Eaton department store. Men from Toronto will tell you that the T. Eaton store in that city is bigger than the Winnipeg store, but those who have seen both stores shout "Missouri!" for an answer.

JUST off Portage avenue on Garry street is a corner that is occupied by the Canada Permanent Mortgage Corporation. The loan and mortgage companies of the West are scarcely less important than the banks. Winnipeg put \$15,106,480 into new buildings in 1910. In seven years the total of Winnipeg's stake in new construction runs up to \$75,041,605—a tidy sum, as nobody will deny. Much of this money was supplied by the loan and mortgage companies. The demand for houses, for instance, is enormous in Winnipeg.

EAST of Main street, toward the Red River, the corner of Lombard and Rorie streets is held down by what is the biggest grain-marketing concern in the British Empire—in the world, for that matter—the Winnipeg Grain Exchange. Westward and northward the course of empire in wheat has taken its way until it came to this stand on the corner of two streets in Winnipeg. Here King Wheat is housed in a palace of cut stone; large, costly, permanent and profitable. When the Manitoba Government made some revision of the Grain Exchange charter two or three years ago, the Exchange, in its wrath did, indeed, threaten to sell their new building and take to the woods about Fort William and Port Arthur, where they reckoned the wicked—of Manitoba—would cease from troubling and they would be handy to their work of handling grain. ONE of the largest of Winnipeg's wholesale houses is on the corner of McDermott avenue and Arthur street—the R. J. Whitla Company, wholesale dealers in drygoods. It is as natural for Winnipeg to engage in trade as it is for a horse to eat grass. The old Fort Garry site was chosen by the eye of some Hudson's Bay man who could see trade possibilities from afar. Thus born to trade, Winnipeg has been suckled and fed upon trade and has grown strong on its daily sustenance.

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EARNINGS.

The average annual net earnings for past four years, \$302,652, or 2½ times the interest on \$2,000,000 outstanding bonds.

SINKING FUND.

An annual sinking fund beginning July 1st, 1912, sufficient to retire the present issue prior to maturity at 105 and accrued interest.

Copies of the Trust Deed and of the Certificates of Mr. William Toole, of Messrs. Toole, Peet and Company, Calgary (late District Land Agent of the Canadian Pacific Railway), and of Messrs. Clarkson, Cross & Helliwell, Vancouver, B.C., covering the valuation of the Real Estate and the audit of the Company's accounts, may be seen at our offices.

Send for descriptive circular and map.
PRICE: Par and interest to yield 6%.

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Reserve and Undivided Profits - \$6,900,000
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Paid-up Capital - \$6,000,000
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits - 4,999,297
Deposits Nov. 30, 1910 - 54,719,044
Assets - 71,600,058

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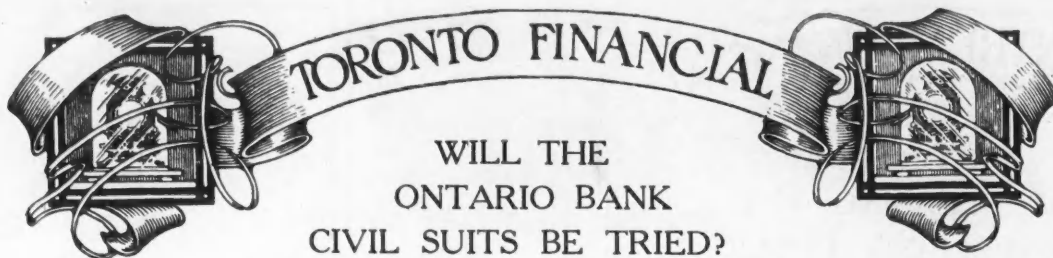
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TORONTO, MARCH 10, 1911.

A SOMEWHAT anxious shareholder of the defunct Ontario Bank is anxious to know whether the group of actions originally launched by the curator against the former directors of this institution will ever come to trial. Ask the lawyers engaged in the case, and they will tell you there is no intention of dropping these actions. Personally, I do not believe there is much intention of proceeding with them. If there were, there is no earthly reason that I know of, legal or otherwise, why Messrs. Walmsley, Cockburn, et al., should not before this time have figured as real defendants in civil court. If the curator and the solicitors wanted to go ahead, it would seem the way is clear. There is no block in the legal situation, and now that shareholders have paid up most of their double liability, it would appear that there is no real hitch anywhere. In answer to the shareholder before mentioned, I would give it as my opinion that the suits brought in the expectation of recovering a large amount from the old board on the plea that they were negligent in their duty in administering the affairs of the bank, will never get much further than they are at present, and the legal papers are beginning to get moldy at that.

Developments in the Toronto Electric Light situation seem to have reached a crucial point. Some weeks since it was recorded in these columns that experts were busy making a valuation of the plant of the Toronto Electric Light Company as a preparatory step towards an effort to be made by civic authorities and Electric Light officials to agree on some basis whereby the city would take over the plant to use in the Hydro-Electric service. The opinion was at that time also expressed here that in the end it did not appear that the city and the company would do business together. Since then apparently very little has happened. A valuator for the city has made his report, and a valuator for the Hydro-Electric Commission has also made a report, and I understand the figures of both are not far apart. But the real sticking point is not in the size of the figure set up as being a just valuation of the plant and assets of the Toronto Electric Light Company. The hitch is in quite another direction. The Toronto Electric Light Company has a contract with the Electrical Development Company, under which the Light Company secures and pays a certain rate for electrical energy generated at Niagara Falls. The Hydro-Electric Commission has made its contract with the Ontario Power Company. As the Toronto Electric Light Company cannot cancel its contract, the situation comes down to this, that if the city of Toronto took over the Toronto Electric Light Company, it would also have to take over the contract of the Electrical Development Company, which is tantamount to saying that the Hydro-Electric Commission in serving the city plant would be, under the circumstances, in the position of taking power from the Electrical Development Company. As a matter of fact, it is this point which is holding up the negotiations. Until the Hydro-Electric Commission can come to some final conclusion on this point, nothing can be done, and, in short, it does not even yet appear at all probable that the Toronto Electric Light Company will be finally merged with the city system.

Meanwhile the Light Company is proceeding with its plans to meet the competition of the civic plant, when the latter gets down to business. Customers of the company have just received a notification that in future the extra charge of twenty-five cents per month levied for the use

of the meter will not be required of householders and others using electric power or light, although for extra or special meters, a charge will be made.

From time to time subscribers and others write asking for points on Canadian industrials in which they have a mind to invest. There follows a report on a number of companies which give promise of continuing to make substantial earnings, although the publication of figures in connection with these companies is not to be taken as a guarantee that they are as safe as the Bank of England: Duluth-Superior raised its dividend the latter part of last year from 4 per cent. to 5 per cent., and the stock is now selling around 81-82, at which figure it yields about 6 1/2 per cent. I understand that the company is showing very satisfactory increases in earnings. The figures for traffic earnings on Duluth-Superior are not available until the publication of the annual report, nor is the statement of net revenue for December available as yet. The gain shown for the eleven months ending with November was, however, \$70,039.96, or 19.06 per cent., while the surplus for the common stock increased for the same period \$52,929.54, or 33.54 per cent. The eleven months thus show a gain in earnings upon the common stock of over 1 1/2 per cent. The company's ratio on operating expenses has been lessening yearly to a considerable extent, and there is still room for further reduction, as the company operates entirely with water power.

Sao Paulo Tramway, Light and Power Company is paying a 10 per cent. dividend, and at the market price 159, the yield is over 6 1/2 per cent. This stock is being taken very rapidly by investors, and should be a perfectly safe investment around present prices. This company has recently issued debenture stock to the amount of £300,000, or roughly, \$1,500,000, at 5 per cent., which is, it is understood, to be expended in betterments which will materially increase the future earnings of the company. The power business of the Sao Paulo Company has always been recognized as one of the chief sources of profit, and the extent of their power business has continually tested the capacity of the plant. Though an annual sum of about three-quarters to one million dollars has been turned back into the plant, in the form of extensions and betterments, the company has not been able to keep up with its business. The present capital will be used to increase the power developments, and the new contracts should show the usual good profits on this class of business. The aggregate gross earnings for 1910 increased \$522,477, while the net earnings were \$1,891,086, an increase of \$375,815 over 1909.

Penmans preferred paying 6 per cent. and selling around 88 will yield nearly 7 per cent. on the investment. The company is one of the old established woolen mills of Canada. The capital of the company is \$2,000,000. The 1910 statement of the Penmans Company shows that the company has earned over four times its preferred dividend. The balance brought forward from 1909 was \$402,005.33, which, with the profits of 1910, gives \$783,173.99 available for distribution. The general balance shows quick assets of \$1,397,717.20 against \$937,429 account liabilities. \$100,000 was carried to the reserve fund, which now amounts to \$300,000.

lightly consistent. The statement made by him "that never at any period in its history has there been a 'net loss,'" is false. The net loss on December 31st, 1909, was \$167,467.

The Monarch Life may well say, "Deliver me from my friends."

The public will do well to carefully compare any reports made by financial journals of this type with the Government reports before accepting them with even a grain of salt.

Mr. Cartwright and Pearl Lake Promotion

A WRITER on mining topics, discussing the taking over by the Temiskaming Mining Company of the Gilles fraction of Pearl Lake, Porcupine, asked the question in his article published two weeks since in SATURDAY NIGHT, as to whether Burr E. Cartwright, president of the Temiskaming Company, was handing over an option he owned in this property, for \$150,000, and was thereby making a profit for himself of \$50,000 on the deal.

Officials of the Temiskaming Company state that the option in question was owned by J. P. Bickell, the broker, who had paid on it the sum of \$5,000, and who then offered it at the original price of \$100,000 to the Temiskaming Company. If the Temiskaming Company closed the deal, it was to recoup Mr. Bickell to the extent of his \$5,000 outlay. Company officials say that Mr. Cartwright had nothing to do with the transaction, and did not stand to make any profit out of it in any way. So far the Temiskaming Mining Company has not actually taken up the option, it is said, and will not do so until they have made further inquiries.

THE thirty-fourth annual statement of the Rimouski Fire Insurance Company shows that during the last fiscal year the company's premium income was \$357,112.73 allowing for deductions for re-insurance, rebates, etc. Losses paid during the year amounted to \$227,829.21. The company paid out for commissions to agents \$72,562.26, and the report indicates a surplus on the year's operations of \$29,383.02.

MONARCH LIFE.

Dominion Government Report showing actual results each year since it began operations. These figures were sworn to by officers of the company.

	Capital.	Amount paid up in cash.	Cash received for premium on capital stock.	Net cost to Shareholders.	Net worth to Shareholders.	Net loss to end of 1909.
1906	\$71,810	\$107,262	\$179,072	\$179,072	\$90,998	\$88,074
1907	\$71,810	\$107,262	\$179,072	\$179,072	\$90,998	\$119,032
1908	\$71,810	\$107,262	\$179,072	\$179,072	\$90,998	\$182,988
1909	\$71,810	\$107,262	\$179,072	\$179,072	\$90,998	\$107,467
Totals	\$286,240	\$431,856	\$706,488	\$706,488	\$363,992	\$497,561

Mon. Wm. Ginn, President. J. Turnbull, Vice-President and General Manager.
BANK OF HAMILTON
Head Office, Hamilton, Ont.

Capital Paid-Up - - - - - \$ 2,500,000
Reserve and Undivided Profits - - - - - 3,000,000
Total Assets - - - - - 35,000,000

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HOW THEY PUT GEORGE J. GOULD DOWN AND OUT

Jay Gould Left his Son in Control of Great Railroad System which George J. is now Forced to Relinquish

JUST the other day there was written the last chapter but one of the history of the Gould family in the railroad world. It was the abdication of George Gould from the presidency of the Missouri Pacific, the keystone of the family's great system of roads. On its face the statement made by George Gould, following a conference with representatives of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., and of John D. Rockefeller, was merely an acknowledgment that others beside himself were entitled to participate in the management of the Missouri Pacific system; read between the lines it was a confession that the fight of nineteen years with himself on one side and Harriman, the New York Central, Pennsylvania, Baltimore and Ohio and other big railroads on the other, has ended in defeat.

In the language of Wall Street, "they've got" George Gould.

Up to the time of Jay Gould's death there were two reasons why the Gould properties were not directly assailed by jealous rivals: First, the railroads under his control were not yet so organized as to be a permanent menace to other systems; and, secondly, the few temerarious spirits who had crossed Jay Gould's path in the '70s and '80s had had much the same experience as the man who monkeys with a buzz saw. But with the death of Jay Gould everything was changed—or seemed to be. George Gould was then a young man, and while he had proved his ability on more than one occasion to take care of himself, there was yet some doubt that, without his father behind him, he would emerge with credit from a really big battle.

In 1903 Gould controlled the greater part of the roads necessary to make his plan for an ocean-to-ocean line come true. This system then comprised the Denver & Rio Grande, running from Ogden to Denver, the Missouri Pacific, which connected Denver and Kansas City, and the Wabash, stretching thence through Chicago to Buffalo, and to Pittsburg through the Wabash-Pittsburg Terminal.

The Gould plans were not popular with a good many important interests. In building the Western Pacific he had to parallel the Southern Pacific's lines for a good part of the way to the coast, and Harriman didn't like that. The Western Maryland-Wabash connection set up a competition for the soft coal tonnage of the East with the Baltimore & Ohio, and Harriman didn't like that, either. Besides, he had his own notion of a transcontinental system and the name of its master was not Gould.

For a few years he struggled along manfully with difficulties that were constantly increasing. In 1905 he had to fight Joseph Ramsey, Jr., for the control of the Wabash. He won his fight; but it was expensive, and at a time when he needed all the funds he could get. Then there was the great burden of the Wabash-Pittsburg Terminal Company to be carried. The company was heavily over-capitalized, thanks to the enormous cost of getting into Pittsburg, and was even then tottering to a fall. Gould kept it going as long as he could; but it was a thankless job.

In the West a wave of legislation hostile to the railroads was sweeping over the country, and State railroad commissions added to the burden of harassed managers by imposing conditions of operation that few roads could afford to comply with. In addition to that, one fact was becoming plain and could no longer be hidden: George Gould, however great his ability in other lines might be, was no railroad manager. In the career of another man this might have made no great difference. Able assistants are always at the command of capital. But Gould is a man who is reluctant to delegate to others what he thinks he can do himself. So he was always a big factor in the management of his roads.

If the country could have remained tranquil for twenty years or so; if Congress and the State Legislatures could have been induced to leave the railroads to their own devices; if traffic had always been good and capital easy to obtain, and if besides, Gould could have gained the friendship and alliance of Harriman, things might have been different. As it was, the panic of 1907 came along, and when it was all over, Gould's great transcontinental plan was wrecked beyond restoration—at least, by Gould. Four of his railroads were in the hands of receivers by 1908—the Western Maryland, the Wabash-Pittsburg Terminal, the Wheeling & Lake Erie and the International & Great Northern.

In the fall of 1908 it was reported that Gould and Harriman had patched up a truce, one of the conditions being that the Western Pacific would be operated in amicable relations with the Southern Pacific. Then a year later, when the Missouri Pacific consolidation plan came out, it was announced that Kuhn, Loeb & Co., who were the fiscal agents for the Harriman roads, had underwritten some \$30,000,000 of the company's bonds. This statement had a significance that was not lost at the time, though its importance was minimized by the Goulds. They were still trying to bring order out of the chaos of the transcontinental system, one of the plans for raising funds being to cut off dividends from the Missouri

Pacific and to turn back all the earnings into the company.

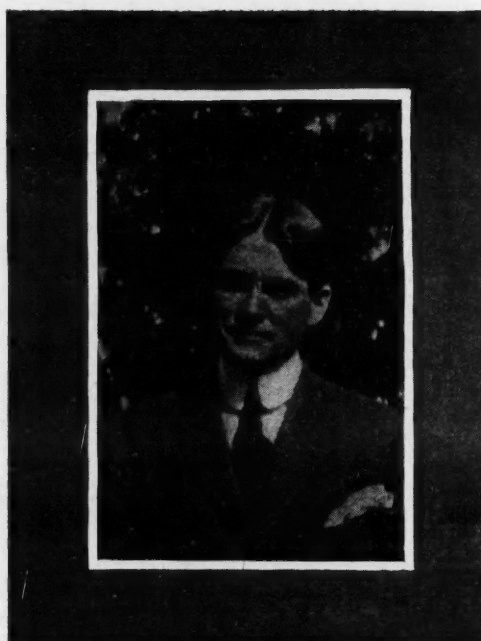
A few weeks ago it began to be whispered about the financial district that George Gould was at last beginning to realize the inevitable. One by one facts came out, each vigorously denied, that the outcome of Wednesday's conference proved true. George Gould would resign from the presidency of the Missouri Pacific, it was said; Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and their correspondent, the Deutsche Bank of Berlin, hitherto denied representation on the Missouri Pacific directorate, would each be granted a director, and a new head would be chosen for the system, who would be a man of ability with a record for successful railroad operation.

Whether the Goulds—George, Howard, Edwin and Frank, as well as George Gould's son, Kingdon—will eventually retire from the active management while retaining their investment interests of all their group of roads (totalling 17,000 miles), cannot, of course, be told now; but such is the general opinion in the financial district. One thing is certain, however: The transcontinental system, so far as the Goulds are concerned, is a broken bubble.

George H. Munroe on Trial in New York

CURRENT despatches from New York city tell of the progress there of the prosecution in the United States circuit court of George Munroe, who is at the bar facing a charge of using the mails to defraud. It looks very much as if our old friend George is in a bad way, for none other than the United States government is behind the prosecution—the offence with which Munroe is charged being a violation of a federal statute.

As outlined so far the case of the prosecution is that in the year 1906, when Munroe & Munroe had secured only a few shares of Marconi Wireless stock, George Munroe aided by a vigorous campaign of advertising,



GEORGE MUNROE. Forced out of Toronto by Saturday Night and now on trial in New York City for his Marconi exploits.

managed to sell some 39,000 shares in the English, United States and Canadian Marconi companies. When the time came to deliver what he had sold, George could not deliver the scrip. The United States postal inspectors have rounded up the evidence and to-day George Munroe is facing a number of his dupes. They are not inclined to let him down easy, and it looks as if the hero in Toronto of Berna Motors, Bartlett Mines and other piratical promotions, whom SATURDAY NIGHT caused to flee the country, will find a jail sentence waiting him at the end of the case.

At the moment there are just twenty-four counts against George Munroe in the courts, and these date back to the time that the Munroes did their stock washing stunt.

After leaving Toronto between two days, the incentive being the case which SATURDAY NIGHT had unfolded in its columns, Munroe proceeded to New York. For a time the air was oppressive with the stillness which surrounded him; then all at once he broke out in a new spot. This time it was the "bootblack trust." This was ventilated in the newspapers and blew up at the first exposure. Then came along another corporation known by the impressive name of the Dominion Bankers' Association. Just what they banked is not definitely known, unless they took up some of Munroe's overdue notes. In any event it went the way of all Munroe's promotions.

But all this time the United States Government was trailing close behind the elusive George, with the result that he was indicted eventually on twenty-four counts for using the United States mails to defraud.

The first witness to testify against Munroe stated that he had been promised 22 per cent. per annum on his invested capital, which to say the least is mild compared with some of Munroe's former promises both in Toronto and Montreal. George Munroe could promise far more than this without even getting up out of his upholstered office chair.

The F. N. Burt Report.

THE second annual general meeting of the F. N. Burt Company, Ltd., showed that profits for the year amounted to \$160,901.44, adding to which the profits made out of the Pacific Burt transaction gave a total profit of \$183,401.44. These profits are equal to twelve per cent. on the capital of the company, and are equal to seventeen per cent. on the common stock alone. It will be remembered that in placing before the public its offering of

Financial Statement OF THE Mutual Life of Canada

HEAD OFFICE - WATERLOO, ONTARIO

For Year Ending December 31st, 1910.

INCOME.		CASH ACCOUNT	
Net Ledger Assets, December 31, 1909.....	\$13,809,737.02	DISBURSEMENTS.	
Premiums (net)	2,245,264.25	To Policyholders:	
Interest	775,732.14	Death claims	\$347,764.42
		Matured Endowments	258,319.00
		Surrendered Policies	87,246.25
		Surplus	101,523.60
		Annuities	9,905.91
			\$ 804,759.18
		Expenses, Taxes, etc.	502,780.60
		Balance Net Ledger Assets, December 31st, 1910	15,523,193.63
			\$16,830,733.41
ASSETS.		BALANCE SHEET	
Mortgages	\$8,296,184.57	LIABILITIES.	
Debentures and Bonds	4,994,077.00	Reserve, 4%, 3 1/2% and 3%	\$13,307,984.13
Loans on Policies	2,027,133.70	Reserve on lapsed policies on which surrender values are claimable	2,624.97
Premium Obligations	14,722.05	Death claims unadjusted	38,950.00
Real Estate	86,853.11	Present value of amounts not yet due on matured installment policies	104,424.26
Cash in Banks	119,186.39	Matured Endowments, unadjusted	2,400.00
Cash at Head Office	5,651.34	Premiums paid in advance	14,890.28
Due and Deferred Premiums (net)	389,068.81	Due for medical fees and sundry accounts	11,420.26
Interest due and accrued	346,684.61	Credit Ledger Balances	20,614.53
		Surplus, December 31st, 1910. (Surplus on Government Standard of Valuation, \$3,042,427.29)	2,776,253.15
			\$16,279,561.58

Audited and found correct.
J. M. SCULLY, F.C.A., Auditor.
Waterloo, January 24th, 1911.

GEO. WEGENAST,
Managing Director.

New Business (Canadian) written in 1910 \$ 9,332,774 ; Increase over 1909 \$1,207,196
Assurance in force, December 31st, 1910..... 64,855,279 ; Increase over 1909 5,593,320
Assets, all solid, December 31st, 1910 16,279,562 ; Increase over 1909 1,761,120
Surplus, December 31st, 1910 2,776,253 ; Surplus earned in 1910... 615,083

The general results for the year have been most gratifying, showing:—(a) Decrease in Death Losses; (b) Increase in Rate of Interest earned on investments; (c) A Low Expense Rate.

The interest income for 1910 exceeded the Death Losses by \$427,967.72, a sum almost sufficient to pay all the expenses of the Company for the year.

LARGER DIVIDENDS

4% represents the highest rate of interest paid by banks and trust companies to their depositors. There is not a Mortgage Loan Company in Canada that is not paying at least 6% annual dividend; some are paying double that rate. As the most of these companies operate largely or entirely in Eastern Canada, where money is much cheaper than in Western Canada, and as the Pioneers' Loan Company will operate entirely in Western Canada, it is safe to predict that they will pay at least 7% dividends from the start, which will increase continuously and also be enabled to lay aside a handsome surplus.

The Pioneers' Loan Co.

Head Office - BRANDON, MAN.

Authorized Capital \$5,000,000, in 50,000 Shares of \$100 each

DIRECTORS, PROVISIONAL AND PROPOSED

The Provisional and proposed Directors are among widely known business and professional men of Canada:
HON. G. R. COLDWELL, K.C., Minister of Education, Manitoba, Brandon.
A. C. FRASER, President Brandon Trust Company, President Pioneers' Fire Insurance Co., Brandon.
D. C. CAMERON, President Rat Portage Lumber Co., Winnipeg.
B. D. WALLACE, Manager, Brandon.
JOHN E. SMITH, Farmer, Brandon.
FRANCIS H. CHRYSLER, K.C., Ottawa, Ont.
The L. ADOLPH, Barrister, Mayor of Brandon, Brandon.
HUGH R. CAMERON, Managing Director, Pioneers' Fire Insurance Company, Brandon.
W. G. WEATHERSTONE, Manager Bank of Hamilton, Brandon.
E. L. CHRISTIE, Merchant, Brandon.
JAMES S. FULLERTON, K.C., Toronto, Ont.

The Pioneers' Loan Co.'s charter was granted under a special Act of the Parliament of Canada. The interest of the shareholder is safeguarded by every necessary condition and at the same time the charter grants all those privileges which are the great sources of profit to the company.

PROVISIONAL DIRECTORS' OFFER OF SHARES.
The charter requires that 4,000 shares (\$400,000) of the stock be subscribed and \$100,000 paid in before commencing business. The Provisional Directors are offering to the public 4,000 shares of the capital stock on the most favorable deferred payment plan, allowing the small investor to secure from one hundred to five thousand dollars of this stock, with the privilege of from five to ten years to make the payments. The experience of other Loan Companies justifies the prediction that in the meantime this stock should greatly increase in value. We want to explain this position to you; we want you to know of the magnificent profits which accrue to the shareholders of well-managed Mortgage Loan Companies, and, furthermore, we want you to share in the prosperity of the great and growing West. There is not a financial institution in Canada that has ever been established under so favorable conditions as the Pioneers' Loan Company, and a future of unparalleled success is assured.

When these 4,000 shares are subscribed the permanent organization of the Company will be effected. The permanent Board of Directors and Manager will be chosen by the subscribers of this 4,000-share allotment.

IMPORTANT FEATURES OF THE CHARTER.
The Pioneers' Loan Company is authorized to sell debentures to four times the amount of the paid-up capital stock. Other loan companies are selling their debentures in Europe and the East at a rate of 3 to 4 per cent., loaning the proceeds at from 5 1/2 p.c. to 6 p.c., which enables them to pay their shareholders from 6 p.c. to 10 p.c. dividends. As the Pioneers' Loan Company will be able to place their debentures on as favorable terms as other companies, and as by operating entirely in Western Canada they will loan the proceeds at from 7 p.c. to 9 p.c., it can readily be seen the handsome profit thereby offered to the shareholders.

Another strong feature is the provisions for the operation of a general banking business, making branches necessary and profitable.

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THE
Pioneers' Loan Company
EASTERN OFFICE:
Stair Building - - Toronto, Ontario

Pioneers' Loan Company, Stair Building, Toronto, Ontario.
Please furnish me with particulars relative to the organization of the Pioneers' Loan Company, Brandon.
NAME
ADDRESS.....

shares that this company made an estimate of what its profits should be, and this estimate has been somewhat exceeded in actual performance. The company has paid seven per cent. on its preferred shares during the year, and the four per cent. rate paid for the first three-quarters of the year was raised for the last quarter to six per cent.

After paying all dividend charges, transferring \$25,000 to realty and reserve account, paying the managing director the sum voted to him for his services, \$7,500, this company has still over \$125,000 to carry forward. The situation is, on the whole, one which must appeal very favorably to shareholders of the company.



Geo. J. Gould.

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PresidentW. T. WHITE,
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ASSETS UNDER ADMINISTRATION \$25,000,000

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Sir William Mortimer Clark, K.C. Thomas Bradshaw, John Firstbrook, James Ryrie.

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Analysis of Montreal Stocks

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Weekly market review of securities dealt in on the New York Stock Exchange mailed on application.

The Decreasing Cash Reserves.

By H. M. P. ECKARDT

ALTHOUGH the monthly government return or report of the Canadian chartered banks does not specify the percentage of reserve to liability carried by the individual banks and by the twenty-nine banks considered as a whole, the financial critics are accustomed nevertheless to sit down and calculate that percentage, roughly, upon the appearance of each return. One method of discovering the direction in which the banking position is tending is to add together the five classes of deposits—Dominion and provincial government, demand and notice deposits of the public, and deposits elsewhere—include with them the note circulation, and from the grand total to deduct the amount of "notes and cheques on other banks." This result may be taken to represent the net liability of the chartered banks considered as a unit. Taking them in this way, it is necessary to disregard some items which appear in the balance sheets. If an individual bank were under discussion it would, of course, be necessary, in calculating its deposit liability to include the total of balances due by it to other Canadian banks. And similarly, it would be entitled to have balances due to it by other Canadian banks counted as available assets or available reserve. Its holding of notes and cheques on other banks in Canada might also be counted as available. But when all the banks are treated as if they constituted a whole or unit, and it is desired to discover exactly how this unit stands in relation to the public, a different course is to be followed. Then the deposits made by one bank with another should be disregarded, as they represent merely balances owing by one part of the system to another. Also the total of notes and cheques on other banks in Canada may quite properly be deducted from the liabilities, as it represents obligations of the banks held by themselves.

The items among the assets considered as qualified to rank as available reserve are: specie, Dominion notes, net balances due by banks in United Kingdom and United States, and call loans elsewhere than Canada. The writer has a record of the reserves of the Canadian banks, calculated in this manner, which extends back to the beginning of 1902. In view of the sharp drop which occurred in the deposits and note circulation during December 1910 and January 1911, it will be interesting to compare the strength of the banking position at present with that prevailing in recent years. The first thing to be noticed is that during the last seventeen months there has been a steady fall in the proportion of reserve to liability. On August 31st, 1909, the available reserve was 21.22 per cent. of the net liability; at the end of January it had fallen to 23.83 per cent. This is a very considerable reduction of strength. Let us see how it came about. We turn naturally to the current loans in Canada in search of the explanation; and our expectation is not disappointed. These current loans, which mainly represent advances made by the banks to industrial and commercial interests, increased during the seventeen months \$139,000,000. In the same period the increase of the net liability of the banks has been less than \$120,000,000. This means that the whole of the gains in deposits have been applied to the making of new loans and that cash reserves were drawn upon to the extent of some \$19,000,000 for the same purpose. Actually, the liquid reserves as constituted in these calculations, were drawn upon to a greater extent, than \$19,000,000. For the Canadian call loans increased about \$4,000,000, securities increased over \$6,000,000, and current loans outside Canada increased \$8,000,000.

However, the proportion of reserve to liability as at the end of January—23.83 per cent.—compares satisfactorily enough with the average of recent years other than 1909 and 1910. It has been mentioned that since August 1909, the reserves have been steadily falling. For a period of nearly two years and a half prior to August 1909, the reserves had risen just as steadily. On 31st March, 1907, seven days before the New York panic, the percentage of reserve to liability stood at 16.88. In the 2½ years it thus nearly doubled. And it is to be remembered that the figure recorded for August 1909 represents an abnormally large reserve. It was the outcome of the stagnation of business following the panic and the unexampled movement of British capital to Canada. Such great strength in cash assets was not favorable for profit making. In 1906, which was a tight money year, the percentage ranged from 19.78 to 22.95. The year 1906 was one of falling reserves. In 1905 the range was from 20.76 per cent. to 24.61 per cent., the average being

about 22.80 per cent. In 1904, the range was from 17.85 to 24.02, the average 21.10; and in 1902 from 20.76 to 22.75.

It may thus be seen that notwithstanding the fall in 1910, the reserve now carried by the banks is higher than the average for the years 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907. It is practically equal to the average for 1908, but decidedly under the average for 1909.

If Canadian trade continues active in 1911 the outlook is perhaps for a further moderate drop in the proportion of reserve to liability. However, with the great expansion of their business in the past few years, the banks' liabilities have been assuming a somewhat different character. They are liable now to be called upon at any time for large amounts carried for account of British and foreign corporations and individuals. And they probably will not consider it safe or desirable to allow their reserves to fall to 17 or 18 per cent. of liabilities, as was the case several years ago.

Scotia's Strong Position.

THE Nova Scotia Steel Company has just closed the best year in its financial history. The tenth annual report submitted to shareholders, details of which will be found elsewhere in these pages, shows that for the fiscal year, 1910, the profits amounted to \$1,140,504.37. This compared with profits of \$907,949.00 for 1909 and of \$734,701.53, indicates a marked increase over 1907 and a substantial one over 1909 profits. Adding to profits the balance left over from the year before gives the company available for distribution a fund amounting to \$1,477,311.75. The sum of \$218,103.80 written off includes the entire amount paid for discount and expenses on the new bonds issued last year. A substantial payment has been made to the reserve fund. After paying its usual dividend charges, the Nova Scotia Steel Company passes on to the credit of profit and loss the sum of \$500,602.95. The company is enabled to make this showing, while at the same time it has expended upwards of \$1,000,000 on capital account in the way of betterments to its plant.

The Lackawanna Report.

THE Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad earned 43 per cent. on its \$30,277,000 capital stock during the twelve months ended December 31, according to the annual report made public to-day. Last year's surplus for dividends amounted to \$13,264,000, compared with \$18,078,000 for 1909. The 1909 surplus was equal to 59 per cent. on the outstanding stock. Gross earnings last year, amounting to \$36,052,000, showed a gain of \$1,237,000; operating expenses and taxes were larger by \$2,796,000; other income was reduced by \$3,926,000. Because of the increase in stock, dividend requirements for 1910 amounted to \$6,028,000, against \$5,831,000 for 1909. After dividends, the 1910 surplus amounted to \$4,693,000, compared with \$10,147,000 for the preceding year.

The attempt of the Armour Packing Company to surrender its charter and withdraw from Missouri is believed to be a confession that the State has proved its allegations that the big packing companies are in a trust and that a judgment in ouster is inevitable. The Secretary of State under orders from Attorney-General Major, refused to accept the surrender of the charter.

The Armour Packing Company is the old Kansas City Company, which for twenty years has had its principal business in Kansas City and an office in New Jersey, where it was incorporated. Armour & Co., of Illinois, a \$20,000,000 company, which owned all the Armour slaughter houses except the one in Kansas City never had a license to do business in Missouri, but Armour & Co., of New Jersey, a selling company only, has a license in this state.

The Interborough Rapid Transit Company, of New York, has ordered from the Lackawanna Steel Company 5,000 tons of steel rails. Of this amount 3,000 tons are of the 100-pound standard and 2,000 tons of the 90-pound standard. This order, it is said, does not quite fill the needs of the Interborough for replacements and extensions during the year 1911, and it is likely that they will secure more rails later on.

The U.S. Treasury Department has accepted a full compromise of its civil claims against Joseph Brooke & Co., New York woolen importers, who were accused of undervaluation frauds. The government recovers \$66,000, and retains twenty-four cases of seized merchandise. Brooke & Co. is an English firm, with headquarters at Bradford.

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We handle only High Class Bonds and Investment Securities, and upon application will be glad to submit particulars of the following:

THE CANADIAN LIGHT AND POWER CO.
THE WESTERN COAL AND COKE CO.
THE LETHBRIDGE COLLIERIES LIMITED.

Northern Crown Bank

HEAD OFFICE - WINNIPEG

Capital (authorized) \$5,000,000. Capital (paid up) \$2,200,000

DIRECTORS

President - Sir D. H. McMillan, K.C.M.G.
Vice-President - Capt. Wm. Robinson
Jas. H. Ashdown H. T. Champion Frederick Nation
D. C. Cameron W. C. Leistikow Hon. R. P. Roblin

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V. F. CRONIN, Supt. Eastern Branches and Manager, Toronto

A Good Proof of the Magnificent
Progress of the

Manufacturers Life

DURING 1910

is the fact that the assets increased over \$1,350,000 during that time—amounting to over thirteen million dollars at the end of the year.

HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO, CANADA

TORONTO MILLIONAIRES

BY AUGUSTUS BRIDLE

NOT long ago a newspaper man—not the writer of this—imagined he might be able to get a very good financial story out of Mr. E. R. Wood by going plump to the financier and confessing that he intended to write him up in one of the most reputable papers in Canada. Being a very good friend of Mr. Wood, and knowing some of that gentleman's peculiarly evasive kinks, he rang him up on the telephone and tried to make an appointment. He failed. So rather early one morning on his way down town a brilliant suggestion came to the scribe. He knew that Mr. Wood, though a very diligent churchman, is fond

that in so brief a space of time is able to show so many concrete, legitimate results in finance and public interest as the general manager of the Central Canada Loan and Savings Co. He is a living example of the value of beginning a thing early. Dr. Osler might have propounded his theory of chloroform with nobody but such a man as E. R. Wood for a text.

Mr. Wood must have felt the call of the money market long before he began to use a razor; for since he was a lad of eighteen he has been quietly and swiftly weaving at his web in the company whose head office is in that

highly needful to make money. He had certainly a frugal start. But he took hold hard. He impresses one now as a man who rarely plays; though he has some recreations scarcely worth while putting into a dictionary of personalities.

From the earliest beginnings as telegraph operator and general purpose lad in the offices of the Canadian Express Co. he had an ambition to put away childish things. He was doing well enough in Peterboro, where Senator Cox was the guiding genius, and where J. W. Flavell, his present neighbor up in Queen's Park, was making a business of ethics. But he got out of that town three years before Mr. Flavell and four years before the Senator. What he owes to Senator Cox is probably no small matter; at least his original start in the Central Canada Loan and Savings Co. But in the way of doing things he has gone ahead even more rapidly than the Senator. He may be less of a genius; but he is surely not less of an organizing worker. He knows how to get down to first principles. Some who do not know him have considered him rather an understudy to Mr. Flavell. That may be because when a man gets done looking at the Flavell mansion in Queen's Park he observes right alongside a much less pretentious home with a bewildering number of small windows and a reminiscent style, and that he is told is the home of Mr. Wood; not so much to look at from without, but within a very admirable home.

THE works before the case has been a life-long principle with Mr. Wood. There was no reason why he should begin to strut as soon as he had got loose from Peterboro and become a factor in the Central Canada Loan and Savings Co., which in 1884 was organized as a modest concern. Since he got too big to get ahead by swapping jack-knives, E. R. Wood has spent all but half a dozen years in pure finance. There were other men to look after industrials and railways and merchandise. He concentrated on the one thing needful—in his business.

So far as is known in all his remarkable progress at the age of forty-four into the maze of multiplied and variegated finance, Mr. Wood has never betrayed openly any conspicuous weakness. When he came to Toronto with his Peterboro training, this old town, of course, was not much of a place for distractions. Most of the people went to church. Mr. Wood was regular at church—and still is. In most of the homes church hymns were played regularly on Sunday, as in many of them they still are. The Sunday school was a prime factor. Church habits and Sunday school teachings were part of most successful men's training. Mr. Wood had as much of that as any man could possibly need. No one drove him to church. He went because he liked it, and because the things the church taught most people to practice were of direct advantage in the way of legitimate business.

In those days church members were better able to trace clearly the hand of the Lord in the business world. I don't know that Mr. Wood ever made much pretence of overwhelming, encumbering religion. He had good practical sense enough to find out what was most valuable in the church and to apply it in business. In twenty-six years he has seen a good many changes in the church; but the old-fashioned practical principles of Methodism are as necessary to him now as they were then. He has no time to discuss 'isms. Neither has he any sort of pomp in his church connections. When he first became a member of St. Paul's Methodist up on Avenue road, that church was a struggling institution. In those days, young folk that went to St. Paul's looked with some deference at young folk that frequented the Metropolitan, which was the rallying ground for most of the Methodist leaders in business.

Of course, a man's church isn't everything; and in the lives of men like Mr. Wood there is often much more to be learned by studying the man at his desk downtown than by looking at him in his pew or listening to him in Sunday school. But the church has been all along such a faithful handmaid of Mr. Wood's life as a financier that one cannot be easily separated from the other. It may have been in Mr. Wood's early days at St. Paul's that the first Methodist free-thinking preacher in Toronto

enunciated his doctrines. That was along towards 1890, and a few years after, Rev. D. J. Macdonell, down at St. Andrew's, became the first Presbyterian "heretic" in Toronto. Rev. A. M. Phillips was the oddly interesting preacher who first told Methodism that God was not essentially a God of law but a God of love; and that when Christ died on the cross it was not as a compensation for the sins of the wicked world but merely a way of making the world at one with God.

THERE is no doubt that Mr. Wood will recall this rather memorable controversy with considerable interest—though nowadays the doctrine has become quite commonplace. In those days a man in business never got very far from the church bell during the week. Mr. Wood was always practical enough to weigh out the real value of a doctrine, and if he found anything in it better than the old one, he had to go ahead and act on it. But he has never been very keen on getting a whole new scheme of salvation. Dynamo as he is, he is not likely to have much time for new inventions in doctrine when there is everlastingly so much new and startling in the life of the country at large.

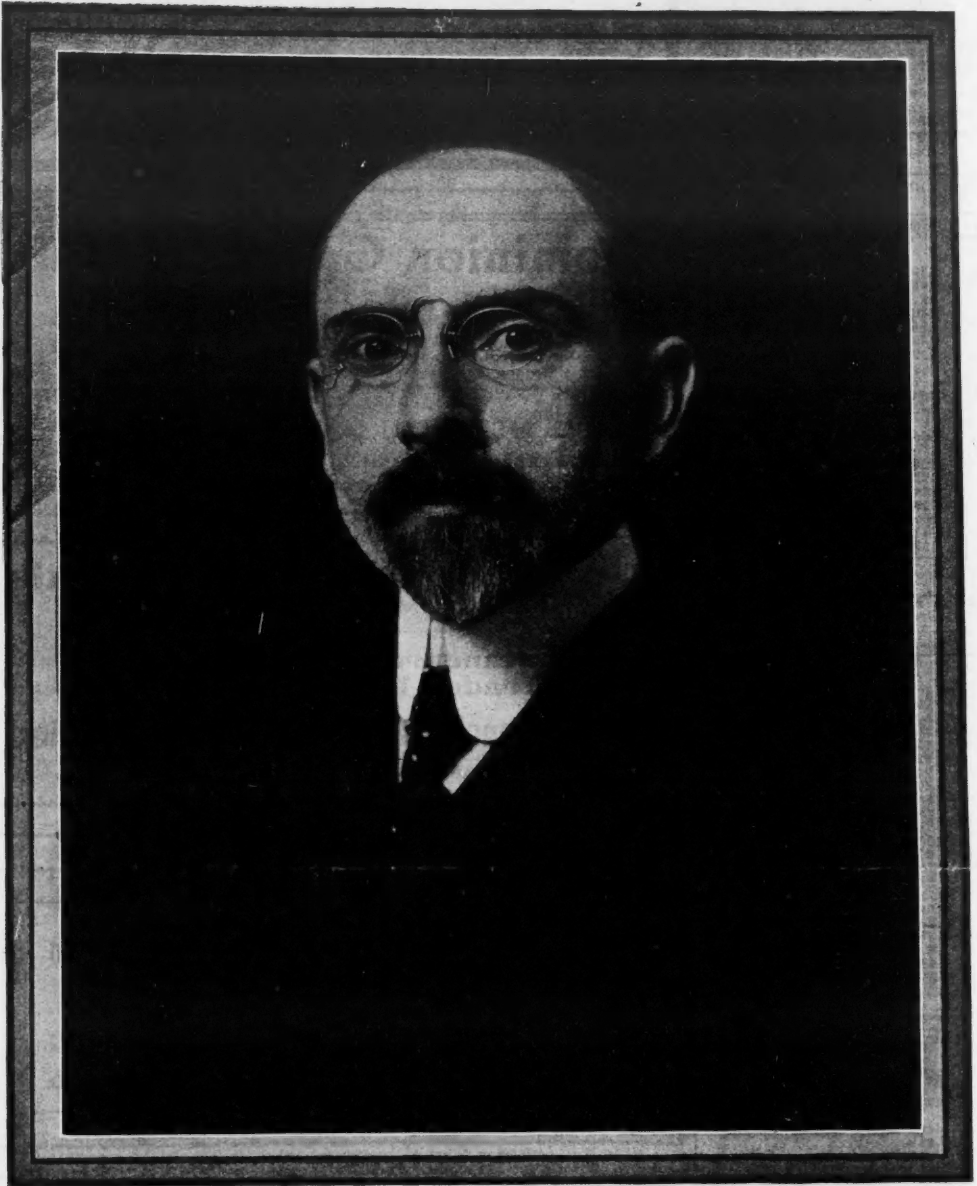
In Canadian public life Mr. Wood has never been a conspicuous figure. He has never been a mayor of anywhere, and never bothered his head about legislatures and parliaments. He talks better privately than he does on a platform. In private conversation—especially on business—there are few men so well able to say a great deal in a few words. He has a convenient code of thinking and of language by which he saves a lot of his own and of other men's time as well. More than any other purely secular habit, that is probably the reason of his remarkable success. At a board meeting he is succinctly admirable. Some of these formidable folk that sit heavily on big chairs and hem and haw over things mainly in order that they may not be missed in the minute book, have learned from Mr. Wood the high value of direct, concise language that eliminates all the frills and goes straight after the essentials.

Almost regretfully one is compelled to admit that he has never been chronicled as being "up against it" very severely in finance. His career would make rather poor material for the novelist searching for melodramatic situations. He is a builder and a doer. He knows supremely well the art of letting severely alone the things for which nature never intended him, and going like chain lightning after the things that he can do with his whole heart and soul. Privately he is a most genial man; but if any fresh young financier or church worker has a new scheme of which he is not strongly convinced, let him beware of making open confession to E. R. Wood, who a good deal of the time is "from Missouri," but is as willing as any man to be shown the real thing.

HOBBIES—well perhaps that is too dilettante a term for the numerous things that Mr. Wood looks after so hard mainly on his own hook; such things as Grace Hospital and the Orthopedic Institute and the Y.M.C.A., whose last year's benevolence campaign he generated and carried out with such amazing success. He has much interest in church music and for some years has been the mainstay of the choir in St. Paul's. If he wanted a solo singer, he simply went and hired her. If she had another position that she felt chary about leaving he paid her in advance and got her into St. Paul's without delay; because he has a real personal enthusiasm for the best thing going.

The Western Report.

THE report of the Western Assurance Company for the year 1910 shows a statement quite satisfactory to the directors and encouraging to shareholders. The company took in in premiums the sum of \$2,609,598.60, which with \$76,521.68 of other receipts gave an income of \$2,776,120.28. Losses amounted to \$2,553,421.59, this amount including the fire and marine expenses, so that for the year the company made a profit on the year's trading of \$222,698.60. The company shows a surplus to policy-holders of \$1,700,052.66.



E. R. WOOD, FINANCIER.

of the unusual, and highly appreciates a good practical joke. On his way through Queen's Park he casually dropped into Mr. Wood's residence. Yes, Mr. Wood was at home; in fact, was just sitting down to breakfast—quite unlike some other geniuses of finance whom fiction credits with being at the office before the elevator starts to run.

"Won't you come and have a cup of coffee?" queried Mr. Wood with a genial, elusive smile.

"Why, thanks! I don't mind."

The scribe reckoned that this was a grand opportunity to get Mr. Wood talking in that informal way when so many things manage to leak out that make good copy. So he patiently punished himself with a second breakfast while Mr. Wood kept the conversation going very agreeably on a variety of non-committal topics. When the scribe folded his napkin he had learned precisely nothing about the finances of Mr. Wood. From the breakfast table they went to look at the pictures, of which it seems Mr. Wood has a goodly number bought across the water. Mr. Wood talked in that delightfully crisp style of his about his favorite European canvases; then abruptly he asked the visitor if he cared to ride down town in an automobile. Being as tired of trapeze straps as most of us are, the scribe said he would be delighted; inwardly surmising that in the comfortable tonneau Mr. Wood might disclose some information.

But the car whizzed through the Park, down University avenue, along Queen street to Yonge and down Yonge to King; and all the financial language that was used was of as much use to the maker of copy as a book on fashions.

"Well, good morning, Mr. Wood. So glad to have had this little chat with you," said the reporter.

"Yes. I'm delighted," said Mr. Wood, and he scudded into a doorway.

Which is about what happens to most men who expect to get publicity copy out of Mr. E. R. Wood, who has his own peculiarly shrewd brand of modesty.

MONTREAL may be able to list up a longer category of young financiers than Toronto is able to do; men of the type of W. M. Aitken, who at a time when most men are beginning to have ordinary public sense, has got into the thick of Eastern finance much more intricately than most men twice his age. But Mr. Aitken is one type of young financier; and Mr. E. R. Wood of Toronto is another. Both came up from the threadbare elbows ranks; and of course Mr. Wood began to show symptoms of the financier only a few years after Mr. Aitken was born.

But E. R. Wood is only forty-four years of age; and among all the finance moguls in Toronto, there is none

rather dingy and almost pessimistic-looking edifice at the corner of King and Victoria streets. Right alongside is the office of the Dominion Securities Co., that grew out of Central Canada, and of which Mr. Wood is also general manager; next door, again, is the National Trust Co., of which he is a vice-president; besides being a live-wire member of a whole nexus of very aggressive financial concerns reaching as far south as Rio Janeiro by way of Mexico. He belongs to fifteen financial and industrial companies, two clubs, one church—and a good part of benevolent humanity. He handles them all with a quite enviable poise—which has never become a pose.

Looking at him he is not overly impressive; a smallish man with a sharp face, a sagacious crop whisker just grizzling with wisdom; plain clothes, in summer time a very unobtrusive Panama hat and some sort of loosely comfortable seersucker coat; in winter a Christie stiff, a plain overcoat, ordinary white muffer—you might elbow him fifty times a year in a street crowd and not notice that he is one of the foremost financiers in Canada as well as considerable of a public-minded man.

A FINANCIAL gossip remarked a few months ago just after the big steel merger which Mr. E. R. Wood put through from the Toronto end, thereby causing some Montreal money magnates to sit up, that if for any sort of emergency E. R. Wood were suddenly called upon to convert his holdings into currency of the realm or its equivalent, he could muster up more negotiable paper than any other man in Toronto. This might be a slight exaggeration, or one of the agreeable fictions that sometimes invest men of money; but if only partially true, it at least gives the general manager of the Central Canada Loan and Savings Co. some class in the world of finance. It also demonstrates that since he began going after things worth while, he has gone hard by the direct route. A man more to the point would be hard to imagine. He has the look of an unromantic person who is not hindered by his sensibilities. In most respects he is a pure financier. He has never sold anything by the pound or the yard or the piece. Stocks and bonds to Mr. Wood are substantial realities. He thinks in coupons. He thinks quickly. Maybe once in a while he sits alone stroking his beard; but he has never been noticed doing it. Highly alert, keen and analytical he looks through a thing into its essentials without worrying over-much about mere probabilities.

Like Senator Cox, he began life on the wire. In Peterboro, his birthplace, he seems to have followed the Senator's lead—till he took a notion to break away from the then country town and take a hand at bigger things in Toronto. His father was a school teacher, which may have been one of the reasons why E. R. Wood found it

The Rimouski Fire Insurance Co.

Thirty-Fourth Annual Statement, December 31st, 1910

Head Office: Rimouski, Quebec

C. E. L. DIONNE,

President

N. BERNIER,

Gen'l Manager

A. AUDET,

Asst. Gen'l Manager

Capital Authorized, - - \$1,000,000.00
Capital Subscribed, - - \$ 150,000.00

Securities Deposited with the Federal Government at Ottawa, \$55,000.00

ASSETS	
Cash in Banks	\$108,393.60
Debentures, Bonds, Stocks and other Securities	140,675.89
Agents' Current Balances	79,062.49
Company's Home Office Building	29,806.33
Goad's Plans, etc.	11,384.63
Interest and Rents accrued	1,513.56
Balance between Reinsurance Companies and Premiums held by Company on account of said losses	4,682.83
Capital Stock uncalled	97,493.50
	<u>\$467,012.83</u>

INCOME	
Premiums for the year after deducting Reinsurance, rebates and cancellations	\$357,112.73
Interest and Rents paid and accrued	10,066.95
	<u>\$367,179.68</u>

LIABILITIES	
Losses of 1910 (paid in January, 1911)	\$23,650.89
Reserve for Losses Unadjusted	23,419.52
Surplus to Policyholders, including Reinsurance Reserve calculated upon the gross premiums in force, Dominion Government Standard, \$229,959.87	<u>419,942.42</u>

EXPENDITURES	
Losses paid and incurred during the year, including loss expenses, together with full provision for all adjusted and unadjusted losses as at December 31, 1910	\$227,829.21
Agents' Commissions	72,562.26
Salaries, Directors' Fees and General Office Expenses	37,405.19
Actual surplus on year's operations	<u>29,383.02</u>
	<u>\$367,179.68</u>

Audited and found correct,

J. GARNEAU, Auditor

WESTERN DEPARTMENT

HEAD OFFICE: - TORONTO

J. C. Willgar

Joint Managers

J. K. Brodie

DONALDSON LINE

One class cabin (called Second)
Glasgow to St. John, N.B.
"SATURNIA," April 1.
"CASSANDRA," March 11.
St. John, N.B., to Glasgow.
"SATURNIA," March 16, April 20.
"ATHENIA," March 23.
"CASSANDRA," March 30.
Rates—Cabin, \$45.00 upwards.
Third, \$29.00 E.B., \$30.00 W.B.

THOMSON LINE

Southampton to Portland, Me.
"CAIRNROSA," March 21.
"TORTONA," April 4.
Portland, Me., to London.
"CAIRNROSA," April 8.
"TORTONA," March 11, April 22.
Rates—Cabin, \$42.50 upwards.
Third, \$25.00 E.B., \$30.00 W.B.
For all information apply to
The Robert Reford Co., Limited
MONTREAL, TORONTO, QUEBEC
PORTLAND, ME., and ST. JOHN

AMERICAN LINE

N. Y. Plymouth-Cherbourg-Southampton.
Adriatic, Mar. 18, Oceanic, Mar. 29.
St. Louis, Mar. 25, St. Paul, Apr. 1.

Atlantic Transport Line

New York-London Direct
Minneapolis, Mar. 18, Minneapolis, Apr. 1.
Minneapolis, Mar. 25, Minneapolis, Apr. 8.

LEYLAND LINE

Winifred, Mar. 22
Boston-Liverpool.

RED STAR LINE

New York-Dover-Antwerp.
Kronland, Mar. 18, Vanderland, Apr. 1.
Lapland, (new) Mar. 25, Finland, Apr. 8.

WHITE STAR LINE

New York-Queenstown-Liverpool.
Lauretic, Mar. 25, Celtic, Apr. 15.
Cedric, Apr. 1, Celtic, Apr. 15.

N. Y. Plymouth-Cherbourg-Southampton.

Adriatic, Mar. 18, Oceanic, Mar. 29.
St. Louis, Mar. 25, St. Paul, Apr. 1.

WHITE STAR DOMINION LINE

Canada, Mar. 25, Celtic, Apr. 15.
Lauretic, Mar. 25, Celtic, Apr. 15.

MONTREAL-QUEBEC-LIVERPOOL

Dominion, May 6, Lauretic, May 13.
New York-Boston.

To the MEDITERRANEAN

The Azores, Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, Genoa.
Romanic, Mar. 18, Celtic, Apr. 15.

H. G. THORLEY, Passenger Agent

41 King St. East, Toronto

Ladies in Montreal

Will tell you that one of their most delightful experiences is to have dinner or after-theatre supper at Kastele.

On any afternoon in the week you may see large numbers of Montreal's best people taking afternoon tea there, and anything that will pass muster in this way must represent one hundred cents to the dollar.

The new restaurant is one of the most elegantly fitted in Montreal, and is situated right in the heart of the shopping district.

The magnificent Orchestra is another prominent feature.

First class accommodation is provided in the hotel by the day, week or month.

NEW HOTEL KASTEL

"On the Wrong Side of the Street."
St. Catherine Street West Montreal

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

Boston 9 a.m. Daily
Through Parlor, Library Car and Dining Car to Montreal and Sleeper to Boston.

New York 3 Trains Daily
9.00 a.m., 4.32 and 6.10 p.m.
Only Double-Track Line.

Chicago 3 Trains Daily
8 a.m., 4.40 p.m., 11.00 p.m.
Only Double-Track Line.

Montreal 4 Trains Daily
7.15 and 9 a.m., 8.30 and 10.30 p.m.
Only Double-Track Line.

Secure tickets at City Office, north-west corner King and Yonge streets. Phone Main 4299.

"EAGLE" STEEL LAWN SWING

For Only \$13.50

This swing has never before been sold for less than \$15.00, but as long as the present stock lasts you may buy one for \$13.50.

The frame work is all of solid steel and is so constructed that it cannot rust or break. It is an ideal article to keep the children happy and in the open air.

It may be used as a couch or seat, and can be taken down in five minutes and stored in the house all winter.

Write for our booklet fully describing these swings.

The Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Co., Toronto.

TALE OF THE TAPE

Record of the Market Fluctuations of Canadian Stocks for the day, with High and Low a year ago. Inactive Securities.

Par Value	Outstanding Common Stock	Out-standing Preferred	Bonds and Debentures	Res. Funds Profit and Loss	STOCK	Range for twelve months, 1910.				Wednesday, Mar. 8.	
						High	Date	Low	Date.	Ask	Bid
100	180,000,000	55,616,665	176,333,583	3,244,539	Transportation	202	Nov.	177	Jan.	214 1/2	214
100	12,500,000	24,903,000	24,903,000	3,244,539	Canadian Pac. Ry.	70	Dec.	40 1/2	July	69 1/2	69
100	3,500,000	1,500,000	2,000,000	601,934	Dur. Sup. Trac. Co. com.	81 1/2	Oct.	64 1/2	July	82 1/2	82
100	1,400,000	600,000	800,000	377,802	Halifax Electric	132	Dec.	117	July	143 1/2	143
100	5,463,703	5,000,000	8,627,731	1,024,465	Havana Electric	95 1/2	July	93	Aug.	...	...
100	6,463,703	5,000,000	8,627,731	1,024,465	Do, pref.	95 1/2	June	92 1/2	Aug.	...	...
100	7,594,500	4,552,600	24,956,813	...	Illinois Trac. pref.	95 1/2	Jan.	88 1/2	Nov.	93 1/2	93 1/2
100	15,000,000	3,073,400	...	...	Mex. N. W. Ry.	69 1/2	Mar.	46 1/2	July	54	53
100	11,487,400	15,087,500	15,087,500	15,087,500	Mexico Tram. Co.	127	April	117 1/2	Aug.	143 1/2	143 1/2
100	16,800,000	8,400,000	56,885,000	7,233,851	Minn. St. P. & S.S.M.	145 1/2	Mar.	114	July	143 1/2	143 1/2
100	10,000,000	4,226,034	2,769,864	58,642	Montreal Street	254 1/2	Mar.	213 1/2	July	234	231
100	1,000,000	12,584,000	12,584,000	12,584,000	Northern Ohio Trac.	40	Aug.	32 1/2	Jan.	104	104
100	9,000,000	2,941,500	142,330	142,330	Northern Nav.	123	Jan.	104	July	124	124
100	9,000,000	500,000	2,941,500	142,330	Que. R.L. & P. Co. com.	81 1/2	Nov.	74	Mar.	61 1/2	61 1/2
100	3,000,000	2,500,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	Richelle & Ontario	121	Jan.	77	July	106 1/2	106 1/2
100	1,332,000	500,000	1,135,927	378,700	Rio de Janeiro	105	Oct.	87 1/2	July	105 1/2	105 1/2
100	31,250,000	40,338,326	1,707,935	1,707,935	St. L. & Chi. S.N. Co.	119	Jan.	104	Dec.	153	153
100	800,000	2,500,000	1,330,007	1,330,007	Sao Paulo T.L. & P. Co.	121	Jan.	77	Oct.	10	7
100	10,000,000	2,500,000	1,135,927	1,135,927	Toledo Ry.	15 1/2	Jan.	7 1/2	Oct.	10	7
100	13,875,000	13,257,000	1,691,186	1,691,186	Toronto Ry.	123 1/2	Jan.	110 1/2	July	128 1/2	128 1/2
100	8,000,000	3,998,327	2,968,500	2,968,500	Tri-City, pref.	99	May	94	Mar.	108 1/2	108 1/2
100	9,000,000	2,826,300	6,033,000	304,466	Twin City, com.	117	Jan.	103	July	100 1/2	100 1/2
100	20,100,000	3,000,000	19,503,000	114,803	Winnipeg Electric	199 1/2	Sept.	176	July	188	185
100	6,000,000	4,658,000	861,430	861,430	Telegraph, Light & P.	148	Mar.	141	Sept.	146	145
100	12,500,000	3,649,000	2,275,000	2,275,000	Bell Telephone	207	Mar.	198	July	203	202
100	3,500,000	2,442,400	2,442,400	2,442,400	Consumers Gas	97 1/2	Oct.	78 1/2	July	91 1/2	91 1/2
100	41,380,400	50,000,000	903,766	903,766	Mackay, com.	78 1/2	Jan.	67 1/2	Aug.	...	...
100	50,380,400	50,000,000	903,766	903,766	Mackay, pref.	78 1/2	Jan.	67 1/2	Aug.	...	...
100	13,885,000	3,400,000	18,889,188	683,854	Mex. P. Co. com.	89 1/2	Oct.	86 1/2	Jan.	89 1/2	88 1/2
100	13,885,000	2,400,000	18,889,188	683,854	Do, pref.	103 1/2	Dec.	99 1/2	July	104	104
100	17,000,000	10,107,000	2,042,561	2,042,561	Montreal Power	181 1/2	Sept.	102 1/2	Feb.	146	145 1/2
100	1,520,000	3,000,000	19,503,000	19,503,000	Shaw, W. & P. Co.	111 1/2	Sept.	92	July	110 1/2	110
100	7,000,000	7,900,000	1,711,776	1,711,776	Toronto El. Light	123 1/2	Nov.	109	Sept.	122	121
100	4,000,000	1,000,000	1,036,788	1,036,788							

Par Value	Capital Stock Outstanding	Reserve Fund	Profit and Loss	STOCK	Range for twelve months, 1910.		Wednesday, Mar. 8.			
					High	Date	Low	Date.	Ask	Bid
243	4,866,666	2,530,665	294,653	Banks	151	April	146	July	...	...
50	10,000,000	6,000,000	722,139	British North America	215 1/2	April	161	Jan.	221	220
100	4,000,000	5,000,000	295,766	Commerce	249 1/2	Jan.	231 1/2	Dec.	...	236
100	3,000,000	2,250,000	148,841	Dominion	168 1/2	Dec.	166	Feb.	176	175
100	2,000,000	2,649,300	403,665	Eastern Townships	205	Feb.	196	Sept.	204	204
100	2,600,000	2,300,000	23,812	Hamilton	187	Nov.	142	Aug.	165	161
100	4,484,848	5,454,848	696,135	Hochelega	240	Mar.	219	Dec.	224 1/2	224 1/2
100	4,000,000	4,500,000	102,157	Imperial	187 1/2	Aug.	171	Jan.	185 1/2	185
100	1,000,000	1,000,000	307,809	Merchants	215	April	204	July	210	209 1/2
100	4,000,000	4,400,000	115,187 97	Metropolitan	259 1/2	Jan.	242	Aug.	252	250
100	14,400,000	12,000,000	681,561	Molson	273 1/2	Jan.	266	Nov.	...	262
100	2,000,000	1,200,000	26,914	Nationale	288 1/2	Nov.	270	Aug.	276 1/2	275
100	778,800	1,379,150	26,266	New Brunswick	135	Nov.	122	July	139	135
100	3,000,000	3,500,000	44,865	Nova Scotia	245	Oct.	224	Jan.	239	...
100	3,000,000	3,000,000	44,865	Ottawa	245	Nov.	219	Nov.	...	224
100	2,600,000	1,360,000	59,671	Quebec	220 1/2	Jan.	213	Jan.	213	213
100	5,000,000	6,700,000	228,393	Royal	245	Oct.	224	Jan.	...	224
50	3,000,000	2,000,000	107,344	Standard	147	Mar.	141	Sept.	...	144
100	4,000,000	4,750,000	68,871	Toronto	160	Dec.	139 1/2	Jan.	...	150 1/2
100	4,354,500	2,200,000	102,443	Traders	...	...	...	...	...	...
100	3,244,800	1,900,000	28,676	Union	...	...	...	...	...	...

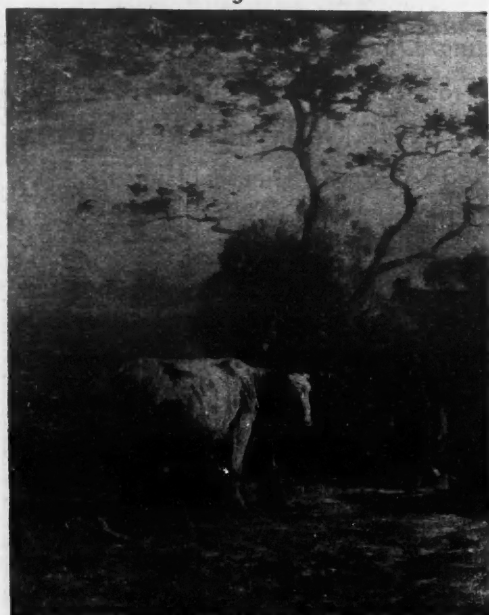
Par Value	Outstanding Common Stock	Outstanding Preferred	Bonds and Debentures	Res. Funds Profit and Loss	STOCK	Range for twelve months, 1910.			Wednesday, Mar. 8.		
						High	Date	Low	Date.	Ask	Bid
Industrials and Miscellaneous											
100	8,125,000	1,875,000	7,000,000	.....	Amal. Asbes. Corp. com.	35	Feb.	9	Sept.	11 1/2	11
100	8,125,000	1,875,000	7,000,000	.....	Do, pref.	98	Feb.	50	Sept.	49	35
100	3,000,000	1,000,000	810,000	.....	Black L. Cons. Asb. com.	29 1/2	June	16	Nov.	16	15
100	3,000,000	1,000,000	810,000	.....	Do, pref.	78 1/2	Jan.	67 1/2	Sept.	.....	.....
100	750,000	750,000	49,000	65,588	F. N. Burt Co. com.	98	Nov.	59	Jan.	107 1/2	107
100	750,000	750,000	49,000	65,588	Do, pref.	107 1/2	Dec.	94	Jan.	114	114
100	3,500,000	5,000,000	3,800,000	758,490	Can. Car. & F. com.	65	April	60	Sept.	72	70
100	3,500,000	5,000,000	3,800,000	758,490	Do, pref.	104	Dec.	98	.....	.....	.....
100	13,500,000	10,500,000	5,000,000	72,296	Can. Cement, com.	26	April	15	July	23 1/2	23
100	13,500,000	10,500,000	5,000,000	72,296	Do, pref.	90 1/2	April	78	July	87	86 1/2
100	8,000,000	10,500,000	5,000,000	3,306,001	Canada Ref. com.	270 1/2	April	158 1/2	Dec.	170	.....
100	2,798,695	1,959,455	2,541,300	74,700	Can. Cons. Rub. com.	118 1/2	Jan.	100	Sept.	102	98
100	2,798,695	1,959,455	2,541,300	74,700	Do, pref.	73	Nov.	71	Nov.	77	75
100	2,798,695	1,959,455	2,541,300	74,700	Can. Cottons, Ltd.	25	Nov.	23 1/2	Nov.	26	21
100	2,798,695	1,959,455	2,541,300	74,700	Do, pref.	73	Nov.	71	Nov.	77	75
100	4,700,000	2,000,000	287,583	1,829,000	Can. Gen. Elec. com.	120	Feb.	104	Dec.	105	105
100	4,700,000	2,000,000	287,583	1,829,000	Do, pref.	120	Feb.	104	Dec.	105	105
100	865,800	408,910	54,396	71,971	City Dairy com.	40 1/2	Aug.	39 1/2	Jan.	37 1/2	37
100	865,800	408,910	54,396	71,971	Do, pref.	100 1/2	Sept.	94 1/2	April	100 1/2	100
100	1,768,814	.....	54,396	1,547,275	Crown Trunk com.	4 1/2	Jan.	2 1/2	Feb.	2 1/2	2 1/2
100	35,000,000	.....	6,451,058	565,780	Dom. Steel & C. Corp.	75	May	50 1/2	July	58 1/2	58 1/2
100	5,000,000	1,859,030	6,451,058	565,780	Dom. Textile, com.	87	April	83 1/2	Dec.	73 1/2	73 1/2
100	5,000,000	1,859,030	6,451,058	565,780	Do, pref.	128	Jan.	97	Nov.	130	128
100	40,000,000	.....	12,000,000	522,178	Lake Superior Corp.	153	.....	.....	Feb.	30 1/2	29 1/2
100	2,180,000	1,500,000	1,000,000	1,284,395	L. of Woods Milling	153	.....	119	July	140	138
100	2,180,000	1,500,000	1,000,000	1,284,395	Do, pref.	128	Jan.	121	Oct.	130	128
5	7,488,145	.....	.....	421,482	La Rose Cons. M. Co.	5 1/2	Oct.	3 30	July	4 70	.....
Laurentide											
100	1,900,000	.....	978,966	527,783	Do, pref.	170	Dec.	128	Feb.	212	210
100	.....	1,200,000	.....	.....	Do, pref.	105	Nov.	130	Feb.	.....	.....
Maple Leaf Mill. com.											
100	2,500,000	2,500,000	.....	.....	Do, pref.	57 1/2	Aug.	40	July	43	40
100	2,500,000	2,500,000	.....	.....	Do, pref.	59	Sept.	88 1/2	Jan.	92	90
100	6,000,000	.....	.....	383,596	Monroe Steel	115	Dec.	116	July	.....	155
100	700,000	800,000	.....	383,596	Do, pref.	135	Dec.	116	July	.....	.....
5	8,000,000	.....	.....	935,167	Nipissing Mines Co.	11 7/8	May	9 5/8	May	11 00	10 30
100	6,000,000	1,000,000	4,000,000	685,480	N. S. Steel com.	125	Jan.	68 1/2	Jan.	95 1/2	95
100	6,000,000	1,000,000	4,000,000	685,480	Do, pref.	125	April	118	Jan.	125	125
100	2,500,000	2,000,000	1,750,000	723,317	Ogilvie Flour	142 1/2	Feb.	119	July	129	128 1/2
100	2,500,000	2,000,000	1,750,000	723,317	Do, pref.	142 1/2	Feb.	123	Feb.	123	124 1/2
100	550,000	650,000	.....	.....	Pacific Burt	45	Dec.	39 1/2	.....	46 1/2	45
100	550,000	650,000	.....	.....	Do, pref.	95	.....	.....	Dec.	.....	.....
100	2,150,000	1,875,000	2,000,000	602,005	Pennans, Lim.	61 1/2	April	80	July	61	60
100	2,150,000	1,875,000	2,000,000	602,005	Do, pref.	90	Oct.	89	Oct.	93	93
100	837,500	800,000	.....	685,690	W. A. Rogers, Ltd. com.	20 1/2	Dec.	14 1/2	Jan.	183	182
100	837,500	800,000	.....	685,690	Do, pref.	115	Feb.	104 1/2	Sept.	115	115
100	1,500,000	1,500,000	.....	13,222,092	Sawyer Manganese	25 1/2	.....	.....	.....	34 1/2	31
100	1,500,000	1,500,000	.....	13,222,092	Do, pref.	91 1/2	.....	90	Jan.	92	91
100	1,750,000	1,250,000	.....	425,856	Shredded Wheat, com.	50	Feb.	43	Oct.	57 1/2	57
100	8,750,000	1,250,000	.....	425,856	Do, pref.	90	.....	.....	.....	90	90
100	1,000,000	.....	.....	81,303	Threathway Cobalt Mine.	1 1/4	Jan.	1 13/24	Dec.	1 00	1 00



The Singing of Luisa Tetrazzini

By HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

THE musical critic of fifty or a hundred years hence will be more fortunate than the similar chronicler of to-day, because he will through phonograph records, be able to ascertain approximately how the singers of his day compare with those of our day. He will be able to take the ghost of Luisa Tetrazzini's voice out of a drawer and compare her feats of vocalism with those of popular idols to be born long after all those of us who recently heard her are mouldering in our graves. For the music lovers of this generation it is idle to try and ascertain whether the voice of Tetrazzini is more lovely or less lovely than those of the great singers that have gone before. All we know is that it is the most beautiful voice that any man under forty has listened to. There are limits to the power of language to convey exact impressions of



THE CANADIAN ART CLUB EXHIBITION.
"Woman Milking—Morning," by Horatio Walker.

musical tones; and memory plays strange tricks on old men. To judge by the enthusiasm of contemporaries, the greatest singer in the history of the stage was Malibran, who was born in 1808, and met a tragic and premature death in 1837, and who appears to have had united in her musical genius, a glorious voice and a marvellously winning personality. Whether her voice was more beautiful than that of Tetrazzini, perhaps not even her sister, Pauline Viardot Garcia, who died only last year, or her brother, Manuel Garcia, whose life extended past the century mark, could have told us. Time mellows and colors all memories. The records of Adelina Patti's triumphs are most voluminous, yet the man who heard Patti forty years ago and goes to hear Tetrazzini to-day would have difficulty in deciding which was born with the finer voice. Though both shine in the same feats of vocalism, the voice of Adelina Patti in her youth seems to have possessed a different individuality. Hermann Klein, her personal friend, speaks, in his "Thirty Years of Musical Life in London," of the "delicious sweetness and bell-like timbre" which it possessed in early womanhood. "Bell-like" is hardly a term that anyone seeking to convey an exact impression Tetrazzini's voice would use. Even in the most brilliant passages, it has a subtle quality of warmth which makes the phrase inadequate. There are those who say that no more beautiful or thrilling voice was ever given to a woman than that of Parepa, who afterwards became the wife of Carl Rosa. Exquisite and superlative tributes have also been inspired by Sontag, Grisi, de Murska, Jenny Lind, Christine Nilsson and other supremely gifted women. Indeed, the late Henry A. Clapp, of Boston, who, though a dramatic rather than a musical critic, had heard all the famous prima donnas of the latter half of the nineteenth century, maintained that the very climax of beautiful singing was reached by Nilsson in "I Know that My Redeemer Liveth." But as Villon says, "Where are the snows of yesteryear?" All the song lover of to-day can say is that Luisa Tetrazzini's voice is the most ravishingly beautiful that he has heard or that he is likely to hear in his brief span of threescore years and ten. Such voices are not born even once in a generation. He finds it difficult to believe as he listens to her that there could have ever been a lovelier voice.

It is well to make a clear distinction between interpretation and vocalism. Many prima donnas less endowed by nature have, by intellectual power and by skilful marshalling of their resources, achieved marvellous success Tetrazzini is merely a song bird; a plump and good hum-

ored little Italian woman who sings the operatic repertoire of her own land divinely and with small attempt at dramatic expression. Thrush-like notes gush from her throat in a bewildering cascade of tone—without intensity, without strain, a perfectly spontaneous shower of lovely sound. Operas like Donizetti's "Linda di Chamounix" have long been treated as obsolete in every country but Italy, yet, when we hear Tetrazzini sing such an aria as "Luce di Quest' Anima" from this work, one understands why they aroused enthusiasm in a day when pure song was the primary consideration in all operatic performance. The unique quality of her voice as compared with those of Melba, Sembrich and other modern mistresses of *coloratura* singing is its remarkable sensuous warmth, a richness and fullness not usually associated with voices of this character. Lightness, silvery timbre, fidelity to pitch and perfect flexibility have been regarded as the essential characteristics of the great *coloratura* singer; but Tetrazzini gives us something more—something ineffably tender and gracious not to be defined in words. Thus, hackneyed numbers like "Una Voce Poca Fa" from Rossini's "Barber of Seville" become from her lips a new thing. Of her expertness in every conceivable feat of vocal virtuosity, she gave abundant proof at all times. Of the seven numbers that she sang, six were pieces of a most exacting character, and she cannot be accused of lack of generosity toward her hearers. Her full programme was:

Verdi—"Caro Nome" (Rigoletto).
Donizetti—"Luce di Quest' Anima" (Linda di Chamounix).
Rossini—"Una Voce Poca Fa" (The Barber of Seville).
Verdi—"I Rituorni" (Aida).
Mozart—"Voi che Sapete."
Donizetti—"Mad Scene" (Lucia di Lammermoor).
Stevenson—"The Last Rose of Summer."

The manner in which her voice rippled over the florid passages of the "Rigoletto" selection was exquisite in the extreme, and in passing one cannot refrain from commenting on the simplicity of this little melody and the exquisite grace with which Verdi ornamented it. That Tetrazzini is not merely a mistress of vocal tricks, but has a true musical impulse, was shown in two of her encore numbers. The "Aida" selection is one that she sings but seldom, presumably only when she is feeling in exceptionally fine form. In her present tour she has not given it since she appeared in San Francisco. It requires more depth of feeling than the other Italian works that she rendered, and she did not disappoint one in warmth and tenderness. In the "Linda" aria she gave an exhibition of *staccato* singing so clear and so delicately accented as to constitute an object lesson in perfect achievement. Another genuinely lovely episode was the Mozart number which was sung with classic grace and without a trace of the affectations of the average prima donna. For a sustained effort of brilliant vocalism her singing of the "Mad Scene" from "Lucia" has never been equalled in recent decades, and though it is less interesting, musically, than several of her other offerings, its success as a show-piece was once more demonstrated. It was in this number that the exceptionally sensuous, golden timbre of Tetrazzini's voice as compared with that of other *coloratura* singers of the day was demonstrated. Her choice of "The Last Rose of Summer" as her only English offering was not wonderful. Though one of Sir John Stevenson's collection of Irish melodies, it is familiar to every singer of the old-fashioned repertoire because it happens to be incorporated in Flotow's tuneful piece, "Martha." One regretted that Tetrazzini did not sing the most brilliant of all florid arias, "Ah fors e Lui," from Verdi's "Traviata," her singing of which roused London to prodigious enthusiasm, and laid the foundation of the world-wide fame that came to her almost in a night. Her unlimited desire to please her vast audience was, however, obvious by her generosity in the matter of brilliant encore numbers. In view of her long programme, it seemed hardly necessary to give the public so many flute solos. Every prima donna of the florid type carries a flautist with her to accompany her in the "Lucia" number and as musical managers have an abhorrence of idleness, flute solos are always thrown in *gratis* whether the public wants them or not. Mr. Walter Oesterreicher is excellent as an accompanist, but not of solo rank. Mr. Andre Benoist, the pianist, was an ideal accompanist and an artist of high general accomplishment, and Mr. Frederick Hastings, one of Liza Lehmann's company last year, is a refined and skilful interpreter of English songs.

It will interest many to know that the total receipts of this concert were \$8,365, of which sum \$2,500 went to Tetrazzini.

Miss Agnes Deans-Cameron has been sent to England by the Canadian Government to lecture on the advisability of emigrating to Canada. Before going over to the mother country Miss Deans-Cameron travelled extensively over Canada for the purpose of investigation, the means for doing this being furnished by the Government. She proved so successful that the Australian Government has followed the example of Canada by sending Miss Beatrice Grimshaw to explore Papua, British New Guinea, with reference to its opportunities for settlers.

The Canadian Art Club's Exhibition.

THERE is much to be said for a small art show. Any one who has ever gone through a great collection of paintings knows the weariness of mind occasioned by even the masters when seen by the acre. The proper way to see a picture is to be alone with it, undisturbed by other people or by other pictures. The mere frame isn't enough to isolate a painting and cut it off from other and foreign influences. It needs a lot of space about it—a whole wall to itself, preferably.

Of course, it is quite impossible to hold an exhibition of paintings on such a generous plan as regards wall-space. But the next best thing is a small show, where the canvases can be arranged with due regard to one another and to the general effect. And when, in addition, the various pictures displayed possess, as a rule, a high degree of artistic merit, and are also related to one another as the expression of somewhat similar aims and ideals—however differing in subject and methods of treatment—the exhibition becomes one where the lover of art who likes to take his enjoyment quietly and at his ease, may find a pleasure which he seeks in vain in larger and perhaps otherwise more notable displays.

It is this which makes the fourth annual exhibition of the Canadian Art Club so interesting. It is a very small show—small, that is, with regard to the number of paintings displayed, though otherwise in many ways quite a big show. But the pictures are all of them interesting, and many of them quite notable as artistic achievements. And though the group of painters represented is a small one, the individual members are all men of excellent, technical equipment, striking individuality, and high sincerity of purpose. Altogether, it is an exhibition which no lover of art, Canadian or otherwise, should miss seeing.

Beyond doubt, the most striking single exhibit is that of two bronze tigers by A. Phimister Proctor, not only from their size and beauty, but also from their being the only pieces of sculpture on display. It was these two statues which were recently awarded the gold medal of the Architectural Association of New York. And one needs only to glance at them to understand the enthusiasm which they have aroused. They were designed for the entrance to Princeton University, and show two tigers of heroic proportions crouched, with hindlegs drawn well up under the body, and forelegs advanced, one somewhat beyond the other. There is a splendid energy and life in the pose of the two great figures, while at the same time due allowance is made for the architectural purpose they are to serve. This blending of vigorous realism with the



THE CANADIAN ART CLUB EXHIBITION.
"Saulteaux Brave," by Edmund Morris.

severity of an idealized conception is indeed a triumph. Mr. Proctor is also represented by a number of water-color sketches of animals and mountain scenery in Western Canada.

The work of Clarence Gagnon has long been one of the most interesting features of art exhibitions in this country, and in the present display he is represented by some charming specimens of his decorative art. Beautiful composition and a command of subtle color effects give to even his simplest works a distinction and an appeal peculiarly their own. Perhaps the most successful of the canvases he is exhibiting is the one reproduced on this page, "Grey Day, Winter, Baie St. Paul." The simple lines and cold greys and blues and greens of this painting make it



THE CANADIAN ART CLUB EXHIBITION.
"Indian Summer," by Archibald Browne.

one of the most attractive in the exhibition. Another excellent presentation of French-Canadian scenery is a winter scene in the village of Baie St. Paul. Here also the composition is very effective, while the coloring has the cold brightness of Canadian winter sunshine. In addition to these charming paintings, Mr. Gagnon has a couple of street scenes in Dinan, Brittany, one of which especially, a moonlight scene, shows his skill as a colorist at its very finest. Altogether, Mr. Gagnon's work is one of the outstanding features of the exhibition.

Horatio Walker is one of the Canadian artists to whom we are in the habit of "pointing with pride." He is also one of those evenly gifted men of talent who never disappoint. You can always be sure that a picture by Walker will be admirably drawn and laid out, and that the color will be brilliant and thrown on with splendid verve. It is therefore quite a matter of course to find that his four pictures in this exhibition are all admirably painted. It must be confessed, however, that his contribution contains no single canvas equal to pictures of his that have been seen here in the past. The most notable is probably "Sow and Pigs," a barnyard scene. In the depicting of the kind of pig one sees in the back parishes of the Province of Quebec, rough, hairy, and rather lean tuskers—much more picturesque than the more hefty porkers of other climes—Mr. Walker is alone in his complete mastery. And in this picture he has displayed all his knowledge of them and all his skill in drawing. The only possible objection that could be taken to this otherwise admirable painting is the peculiar greenish yellow atmosphere. This is all the more worthy of remark, because it is a color effect of which Mr. Walker is becoming very fond. In three of the four canvases in this exhibition it is present, most strikingly, in the small picture, "Woman Milking—Morning." This little painting, which is reproduced on this page, is admirably drawn and painted. But the peculiar greenish yellow light in it is so pronounced as to become a positive blemish. It is rather unfortunate that Mr. Walker should affect so strongly a color scheme which is so apt to make at times a disagreeable impression.

Shows may come and shows may go, but Archibald Browne goes on dreaming his subdued, tender, and rather wistful dreams forever. His trees are always slender, graceful things, such as have never struggled in the clutches of the storm; his waters lie always still beneath skies of restful tints; his land lies in the romantic hills and valleys of the realm of faery; and over all is the light that never was on sea or land—the poet's dream. The art of this painter is a peculiarly personal one, and like all subjective art, demands that the spectator should enter into the painter's point of view. A pig by Horatio Walker is a pig indeed, and no one can fail at first glance to grasp all that the painter wishes to convey. There is nothing left to the imagination except the grunt. But with a landscape by Archibald Browne, it is an altogether different story. Here is a delicately personal art of the kind which is best described as "growing on you." At first one might be apt to treat Mr. Browne's dainty fantasies as so much mere prettiness, decorative ginger-bread. But a better acquaintance brings one to realize how much of real beauty is contained in their gentle lines and subdued tints, and how thorough is the skill with which they are painted. Mr. Browne is a thorough craftsman, and he has developed for himself a form of expression which is as pleasing as it is characteristic. All of the eight can-

(Concluded on page 29.)



THE CANADIAN ART CLUB EXHIBITION.
"Summer," by William Brymner.



THE CANADIAN ART CLUB EXHIBITION.
"Spring in the Woods," by Homer Watson.



THE CANADIAN ART CLUB EXHIBITION.
"Grey Day, Winter, Baie St. Paul, Quebec," by Clarence Gagnon.

LADY GAY'S PAGE

METHINKS, after many "thinks" that the greatest of virtues is cheerfulness. One cannot be cheerful unless one is courageous, and unselfish, and without a grievance. The person who is all of these is well worth while knowing, and when one comes to consider, is rare. How many of us are without a grievance? It may be only a passing fretful one, or it may be what the French call *le noir*, that cloud of depression and ill temper which evolves the permanent "grouch." Haven't you occasionally got one? The only thing that can charm it away is the spirit of cheerfulness, that indomitable and gentle thing which looks Death in the face with a smile and the pleasant anticipation of something very nice just beyond him. For, as I said, cheerfulness is begotten of great courage, and there's no thought of being afraid; no trembling mistrust of what will be, no abject clinging to present conditions, on the part of the thoroughly cheerful soul, about to pass across. Cheerfulness is essentially quiet and undemonstrative, peaceful and stable, that thing that endures through all the minor passages of life, carrying on the divine melody in any key, and emerging unchanged and undisturbed in full major chords at the conclusion.

I KNEW a little child whose upbringing was a bit different from the ordinary. One of the differences was that he was never told to be good, but always to be happy. He did not know what "a bad boy" meant; instead he would come wailing into open arms and sobbing, "I'm a most unhappy child" when he had done some damage or broken some rule of the nursery. Through his life time wrong doing has meant unhappiness to him, and his first effort has been to be happy. He has yet the frank, engaging manner and the sunny smile of the creature who has never hidden a misdoing nor tried to cover up a fault. He knew, and he knows, that these things bring unhappiness into life, and his creed is to be happy. As in his babyhood he wept over his faults, and was consoled, not forgiven, because he was taught that resentment couldn't abide against a "most unhappy child," so in his manhood, false steps and stumbles cloud his pleasant eyes and his grief overshadows his dread of criticism and abuse. Somehow, I find the idea of self-punishment, as worked out in his experience, a very beautiful and suggestive one. If some mothers and fathers would lay more stress upon happiness than upon "goodness," I believe they'd get better results.

Which brings one naturally to that awful bugbear of many a child-soul, an angry God. How sane and civilized men and women can teach helpless little ones the orthodox conception of a God, always ready to visit punishment on the evildoer, a conception which it is a wonder how the natural trust and sweetness of childhood can struggle against and sometimes obliterate, how stories of vengeance and destruction and other awful happenings can be told to little ears, here and there horrified and dismayed thereby, generally insouciant, with the unconcern of childhood, but, as in my own case, narrowed and hardened to accept them, is one of the wondrous things one thinks over in mature and leisure hours. I wonder how many "old-fashioned" little ones, filled to bursting point with some tragedy of sacred history, and being told that such was the work and will of God, have done what I did, sat in judgment on such a deity, and decided, as Mr. Sifton did about reciprocity, "Not for me!"

A GIRL, touched with latter-day notions, has written me an account, which may or may not be accurate, of the tyranny of a father. It appears that such tyranny consisted in a preference for certain society for his children, and an embargo on some of their acquaintance, and also on certain amusements involving very late hours. There was nothing very serious about it, but the girl says that the father drives his family to desperation. What silly nonsense. The family who won't mind what father says don't require driving to be foolish and mistaken. Because father is wise to many things that brother and sister cannot know. He knows the calibre and standing of the men with whom he does not wish his daughters to become intimate, and the probable results of his son's association with men

and women who seem to the boy good fun and most cordial. This girl who writes to me and demands my sympathy and support, says that the time is coming when such tyranny must cease. People are in the habit of announcing that the time has come for this and that, but the world goes on without the crisis, and probably father and the family will manage to pull together, if such outsiders as my correspondent keep out of the family wrangle. It's dollars to doughnuts, too, that she is one of those to whom father objects as companion and advisor to his daughters, and if so, to quote the words of the song: "He's all right." I am not unsympathetic to children who are suddenly checked in an intimacy, especially if they don't receive an explanation, but perhaps the common-sense of father decides that what he knows had best be kept to himself. The form my sympathy takes is to advise those children to emulate his reticence in regard to fussy outsiders, and sit tight and obedient for a season; ten to one they'll be glad they did so, later on. It occurs to me that probably father is shouldering the burden of chaperon alone, which makes him perhaps over anxious, but the advice holds good all the same. I have an old-fashioned admiration for the man who is at the head of a family, and am inclined to say to him, "more power to your elbow," when he puts forth an ultimatum. So boys and girls, let father be a tyrant, and keep him good natured.

SOME one looked over the first paragraph of this page a moment ago, some one who takes these liberties fearlessly and that someone burst out impatiently: "It seems to me that your cheerful idiot would drive me crazy. Fancy a world full of 'little sunshines' and never a bit of shade! For my part, I like a grouch now and then. Don't you think you've laid on the cheerful note a bit too strong?" And then the critic pitched the sheet of paper on the desk and flounced out. Which only shows you that there is no satisfying some people. There is a type of shallowness which might be something much more worthy, but takes comfort in its flippancy, and values a smart turn of speech as an argument. Of such, one must not expect too much.

ONE laughs, these gay, windy days, at the growing power of the sun. He shines earlier and more jubilantly in the south windows of The Sanctum, where blinds are hoisted the last thing at night in readiness for his coming. He says things good to hear, after being silent so long. Look at those impudent sparrows, each one flying with a long straw and a bit of wool. They are as full of business as if no such thing as reciprocity were threatening our very homes! The sun has been talking to them, I

wager! And there is a slum lady cleaning a window that has been a sheet of dust and grime for months. The sun said something to her, as she lay huddled on the greasy mattress in her attic, and she rose nobly to his call. To you, she is only incomprehensibly busy over a few cracked panes, but to him she is one of his practical worshippers. She makes his way clear for royal entrance, and she will, by and by, bring up from some garbage pile a rickety looking pot of earth and a dismantled bunch of brown stems and set them on her renovated window sill, and the glory of the sun will be the result. For leaves will come, and mayhap, flowers too, and if she isn't carted off in the patrol wagon, she will squat and inspect her garden, and touch with grimy claws each curling leaf, and poke up the earth with a hairpin and be happy and absorbed, as much as if she were a millionaire with an orchid which cost what would keep and bury her.

DID you read the almost dime novel tale of the murderer who broke jail in Georgia ever so long ago, and came north to another state, and being met by his wife and little one, settled down to a useful citizenship? He even became the chief of police in his town, and seems to have made a success of the job. Then, just at the close of his term, when a wife and ten children were to his credit, came discovery, and back to prison for him! Murder is often the impulse of a moment, and here is a long and worthy and useful citizenship to balance that black moment. One cannot help feeling glad that for so many years the prisoner was free, that nine good votes were gained to the state during his freedom, and that all those years he had his wife and children about him. He can almost go back resignedly to the Georgian prison after such an interlude. Somehow, I am hoping that the Governor of the State of Georgia may be enough of a sport to use his influence to make the incarceration as brief as possible. Mr. Ex-Chief of Police has certainly done his best to make up to his country for robbing it of one life. The little story, told in a brief telegram in the daily papers, may not have caught your eye, but it held many a speculative thought for me.

I HAD an illuminative hour 'way down East in Newfoundland some years ago, when given the opportunity of listening to a couple of sportsmen from the States, talking a species of reciprocity to a party of natives. They included me in that party, as I was on very good terms with it, and they had no idea I came from Canada. I should like Sir Wilfrid Laurier and some of his Cabinet to hear the way their statesmanship and standing was presented to those Newfoundlanders, who disliked a

Canadian just a little worse than one from the States. They all enjoyed themselves, and so did I, for I was getting behind the scenes, a journalistic delight. Even the contempt in their remarks about us did not rouse me enough to tell them I was a Canadian. I thought it better to hear the real reasons why they pretended to be civil to us, and what their ultimate idea was. I got all I wanted, and a sickener, and when they had gone away to tell the same story to another lot of voters in another remote part, and my good friends, suddenly remembering, began to offer shamefaced apologies. I had my little revenge, saying: "Oh, don't mind me. It's the same thing about you, when they are in Canada. But we don't pay any attention, we who know our Newfoundland. Of course, the others believe these people, and you are maligned. But don't let that worry you." That it did worry them I was delighted to become aware, when their subsequent mention of those two sportsmen always was coupled with impatient and contemptuous adjectives. Just as it is additionally exasperating to be criticised and misjudged by persons whom one does not know and dislikes, and has no chance to set right. I often think of that hour in the remote place of Newfoundland, and see its fruits in many little events which have since transpired there, but I never expected to have it recalled by such queer stunts as are being attempted in Ottawa this spring. However, one good seems to be resultant, the grain is coming out from the chaff, and we really have what an orator recently said was needed in Canada: "Men who were bigger than their party." It is not a particle of use talking to the little men; if they can't be informed by the delightful frankness of the folks across the line, (which shows what they rate our perception at!) how can even those wise big men aforesaid reach their smug souls?

"TELL you what's the matter with Canada," said a politician from over there. "They're just spending all their time likin' the shoes of England. We'd free 'em from a slavery they ain't conscious of, and then they'd amount to sumthin'." And would you believe that there are quite a few of his constituents who agree with him! It's a characteristically "American" way of handling us, kindly contemptuous, when they are not otherwise engaged in trying to get at the two or three things we have and they need. And here's hoping that "Canada" is getting a little inclined to dislike such handling.

SEVERAL letters have come to this page asking for information concerning Norway, and the trip up the coast to North Cape to see the midnight sun. I did not go to see this interesting solar stay-late, mainly because one cannot see it after a certain date. Therefore, Imogen, you must get to Kristiania three weeks earlier than you propose doing. Otherwise, no midnight sun for you. Let the continent wait, it won't hurt it, and do the North Cape first. Take a furlined coat and warm boots and gloves, and a cosy hat—all of which you will probably have for crossing the ocean. There are several routes to the North Cape. Any Cook's office will give you information for which I have no space. Only, don't take a trunk. I did the North Countries with a suit case and a dressing bag, and so can you. Then there is Laura, who wants to know about the Bras d'Or lakes as a summer residence. Grand, my dear, and here and there cooks who make the best pastry ever you tasted! But if you are not prone to spend a great deal, why not write to Glen Cottage at Dalhousie on the Baie de Chaleur and see if Miss Stewart will take you for a month. Then you'll be in clover, I promise you, and lots of nice interesting country and such sunsets and coloring. Ah! if you must have the lakes, get off at Grand Narrows and ask at the hotel about the Blue Hill, a little steamer for Baddock, and thence you can meander here and there on the exquisite lakes at your sweet will and go off to Sydney by boat if you wish. There are plenty of other places on the Intercolonial which I am hoping to look up this year. Folly Lake, for instance, a beauty spot with fresh water. All those others are sea water, nicely warmed for bathing. It seems early for you to be planning your summer holidays, but I daresay it's wise to be in good time. Alas, "Barberia," I know nothing about travel in the Canadian West, so cannot advise you.

Lady Gay

Miss Vallmore—I was told to take lemon juice for my singing. Mr. Sourly—Haven't you got will-power enough to stop singing without the aid of lemon juice?

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The Children and Girls' Costume Department
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THE KING'S BARGEMASTER ON DUTY.

In ancient times it was customary for the English sovereign to be conveyed by barge down the Thames to the House of Lords to open Parliament and the Bargemaster was an important functionary. He still retains his privileges on such occasions and is seen riding on the carriage which bears the Crown.

Beaver in Algonquin Park

By Mark Robinson, Park Ranger.

It is now three years since I became a member of the staff of Algonquin Park Rangers. During those three years I have met hundreds of American and Canadian tourists, armed with cameras, endeavoring to secure photos of wild animals, special effort being made to get snapshots of beavers, their houses, dams, etc. While many beautiful photos of beaver works are secured, photos of the animals themselves are few. Many questions are asked and many different answers are given to the same question by different persons, until the inquirer becomes confused and ends up by saying all men are liars when it comes to answering questions regarding animals. However, this is a mistake, as animals, like men, have no fixed rule which each individual will follow, but will adapt themselves to the surrounding circumstances. No animal is more expert in this sense than the beaver, hence the many different opinions given. Having received much information from trappers, rangers, and others, by careful observation I have proved many things correct regarding these wonderful animals that I have never seen in print. So well known is the shape of the beaver that description is unnecessary. Covered with a thick coat of brown fur, the long hair along the back a reddish color, the ears are short and set well back on the head and very sensitive to sound. Small black eyes, quick at seeing any object at night, but quite dull in sunlight; and scent very keen, so sharp that a person endeavoring to see those cunning chaps are unable to get near enough to see more than the splash of their great tails as they dive out of sight, to rise again beside an old log or root, with just eyes, ears and nose out of the water. Then they take stock of the trespasser upon their privacy. In the meantime you are looking around to see who is throwing stones into the water to spoil your chances of seeing a beaver, not being aware of this trick on their part. The mouth of a beaver is so constructed that with the four long incisor teeth they can cut off a stick two inches thick with apparent ease in ten feet depth of water. The sides of the mouth are covered with fine stiff hairs and close in behind the incisor teeth, preventing the water from entering the mouth while they work beneath it. The incisor teeth in a full grown beaver measure, when removed from the lower jaw, about three inches in length and a quarter inch in width at cutting edge; in the upper jaw about two inches in length. On the outside of those teeth is a coating of hard enamel of light brown color. This is very hard and sharp, and if broken grows out quickly again. The inner side and centre of these teeth appear to be of a softer nature. It is with these teeth they fell large and small trees. I have measured a birch tree nineteen and a quarter inches at Cranberry Lake cut down by beavers. The grinder teeth are usually sixteen in number, four on each side of the top and bottom jaws, and are used to grind their food, the lower jaw working forward and back, not sidewise as with cattle or horses and many other animals. The fore legs are short, the feet not webbed, and are not used in swimming at all. The five long, slender toes and claws are well adapted to the many uses they are put to in carrying mud, stones, etc., also to wash the roots of many aquatic plants they use for food, and also to dig up roots of many plants on land, and to hold sticks while they remove the bark when feeding upon barks of different trees. The hind feet are large, with five long toes, full webbed to end of toes, and are used for swimming. The second toe on inside of each hind foot has two claws, one on top of the other, the upper claw being quite sharp. Old trappers say these are used to pick vermin off their bodies; others, to remove sticks from between their teeth. These theories are evidently from want of something better to say. Those who have dissected a beaver know that no inexperienced person can distinguish the sex of a beaver even when placed before them for examination. Many who have trapped them for years are unable to do so. Just inside the vent in both sexes are two semi-solid glands about two and a half inches long and about an inch in diameter in the centre known as oil stones. From these glands the beavers get the oil with which they dress their furry coat, and probably the double claw is used to carry the oil and comb the same into their fur. Just forward and next to the oil stones lie the castors. In both sexes there is a sort of a sac containing a greenish fluid, which the beaver vents upon small heaps of mud upon the banks of streams or ponds, and are known among trappers as scent piles. During the mating season and throughout the summer, almost every adult beaver in passing a scent pile will place

a little fresh mud or damp earth upon the pile and leave fresh scent. This the professional trapper knows, and he secures the castors, using the extract as a lure to his traps with deadly effect upon the beaver. The castors are said to have some medicinal qualities when mixed with good liquor, and are used by many as a cure-all, principally for a dry throat. Dried castors are worth about seven dollars per pound and are said to be used in the manufacture of perfume. Forward of the castors in both sexes lie the organs of reproduction.

The tail is about a foot long, from three to four inches wide, and is shaped like a paddle blade. It is covered with scales and is used considerably in swimming, also for signalling danger to their companions. At the slightest unnatural sound, or the moment they scent danger, they will dive, the tail striking the water with force to send the water several feet into the air, making a report not unlike a pistol. At this signal every beaver within hearing distance will be on the alert. The mating season comes in the latter part of April and beginning of May, the young being born usually in the month of June and early part of July (in the Algonquin Park country). These they keep out of sight until five or six weeks old in some snug den dug in the bank when possible. The young usually number from two to four and are carefully nursed by the mother. The mammary glands lie just in front and between the forelegs, and those who have been for-



MISS GENEVIEVE E. A. 'PISSETT.
A Western newspaper woman who is now engaged in organizing anti-tuberculosis societies among the women of Manitoba.

tunate enough to see a beaver nurse its young say they take them in their arms similar to a human being. This I cannot vouch for myself, but have no reason to disbelieve the statement. When about six weeks old, if care is used, the mother beaver may be seen taking the young and pushing them out into the water in some sheltered nook, there teaching them to cut tender shoots of trees, raspberry canes, milk thistles, etc. Thus the training goes on until the latter part of September, when preparations for winter must commence. The young of the previous year, having spent summer in haunts close by, return to their parents, and all together they work. Let us suppose the supply of food has become scarce in their neighborhood, and a fresh stream or a place farther up the stream has been found, they all go. A dam is to be built at the head of a rapid. Alder is cut in large quantities and taken down stream to the site of the dam. Here the trees are placed, with butt ends down stream, the lower ones being firmly planted into the bottom of the stream, the force of water against the green tops forcing the lower ends more firmly into the mud. Mud is carried, also stone, and placed upon the tops of trees. As the water rises, logs are floated down and in some manner placed end down stream over the dam and built around it firmly, thus making a strong support. Any trees growing in the line of the dam will also be taken advantage of to add strength. After a satisfactory depth of water is secured, a number of burrows will be dug around the pond, some as places of retreat in times of danger, others as sleeping places. These will have snug beds made of the fibre of wood they have removed the bark from. A house will also be built at some convenient point. This will be built out of sticks of all kinds and covered with mud. As the cold weather approaches this freezes hard, thus preventing attack from wolves, foxes, lynx, etc. Over the entrance to this house the supply of wood which is to furnish the winter food will be stored, the house in reality being a dining room, into which sticks are taken from the supply and the bark eaten off clean. Then the stick is taken back into the water and placed in an out of the way corner.

Now, let us return to the storing of wood for winter use. Perhaps the stream above the home pond is swift and shallow. For some distance to a small lake or pond, a series of smaller dams must be built, perhaps five or six, until the pond is reached, where another dam is built as if it were for a storage pond to use during the winter months when water becomes low in the home pond. Also these various dams, with a reasonable supply of timber, will furnish homes for increase in numbers for years to come. Wood is now cut along all the ponds and drawn down stream over the dams to the home pond. Birch, poplar, maple, willow, cherry, hazel, ash, and almost always some cedar if it is to be got. The Indians say the beavers use the cedar as medicine. Winter now closes in. All is quiet until the later part of January, when should there come a few soft days the beaver will come out,

and breaking paths sometimes two or three hundred feet up a hillside, cut down large quantities of small trees two and three inches thick. These they draw down the well broken path into their pond under the ice, going in at the hole they came out at, thus securing a fresh supply of fresh food, for the beaver is something of an epicure and does not cut every tree he comes to, but carefully selects those evidently most suitable to his taste. Around large lakes, beavers which have their homes there cut large trees down during the months coming to spring, cutting off the tops and limbs. Spring is now approaching. The small streams run swiftly. The peeled sticks cast out in winter float down to the dam. Not a moment is lost. These sticks are carefully placed at any place where the dam shows signs of weakness. As the warm weather comes, the alders placed in the dam send out shoots, and in the course of five or six years a complete hedge is grown along the dam, making it a marvel of strength and resistance. Again we return to our beaver. They now feed no longer upon the bark of trees, but upon the roots of aquatic plants of various kinds. Later on, as the frost leaves the ground, roots of land plants will furnish their food. The writer wishes to say the description of dams, etc., is not drawn from imagination, but from observation of animal life in the beautiful Algonquin Park. There are hundreds of instances of dams and ponds as described above. I have endeavored to be true to nature as seen here in every detail.

DIANA'S LENTEN DIARY

By PINCE NEZ.

SUNDAY.—I was out at luncheon to-day (Sunday luncheon is really dinner when you aren't a bit hungry). Why one should be expected to eat a five-course dinner at two o'clock instead of seven, once a week, is a puzzler, but we all do. Everyone had been at church, and nothing gives one a better appetite than a long dreary Lenten service, with gregorians, and melancholy hymns about what awful sinners we are. I don't mind the general confession a bit, rather like it, indeed, but when it comes to singing about your sins, well, don't you think yourself, it's a bit off color. The rector gave us a red-hot sermon on social degenerates. I know several people he must have been thinking of—Charlie says he does too. It's a fact that among the older young folks there is a lot to be deplored and corrected. I was so glad the curate told me I might have just one helping of Maryland fried chicken at lunch, but we should have brought him to the party with us, for I forgot and had two. I suppose I shall have to do some sort of a penance for that. I'll ask the curate about it.

MONDAY and TUESDAY.—I have been quite ill, and they think it is grippé. James Grand called to enquire for me, someone said I was ill, and he left a huge bouquet of violets that just match my new walking suit. If I hadn't given him up, how nice it would be to put on the new dress and the violets and go for a tramp up in the new north district. I do really feel that I am denying myself now, and surely this is keeping Lent properly, if it's anything! I must write a line and thank James Grand. Even in Lent one may have manners and gratitude, I hope! I will ask him to get me two or three new books from the library, but hold on, Diana! I forgot I've given up James Grand. Really, it is most difficult to keep Lent, and there ought to be a special reward for doing it. Aunt has just come in with the little book of "Meditations" the curate promised to send me, and a note to hope I can come to service to-morrow evening. I call it very kind of him to take so much trouble for a stranger, as we've only talked once together. What a fine, clear, frank hand he writes! I wonder if there's really anything in handwriting? I must write two notes of gratitude instead of one, and then I must take my grippé destroyer and get to my beauty sleep. There—James Grand, Esq.—you're done, and here's for the curate—what's his name? Cyril! It sounds English, and not at all ordinary—"Rev. Cyril Blande." I like that name. It suits the curate!

WEDNESDAY.—This is a fast day. I had no devilled kidney for breakfast, though we always have it on Wednesday. I give it up for Lent, and I have given up bridge, too. I didn't think of that until Mamie Stubbs asked me to a bridge on Friday next, and I'd rather scrub a floor than play bridge with Mamie's husband, who nabs me every time. So, on the instant, I told Mamie I'd given up bridge for Lent. I wish I hadn't, because as soon as I feel better I shall want to play! Charlie says that's not the spirit of renunciation at all (you know how horrid brothers are!) I asked the curate about the duckling, when he called to see if I were better, and he says a very slight penance for a forgetful moment is all I need do. I don't know even what a penance is. Once I heard daddy say that he'd rather do penance than go to a tea. So perhaps, if I went to a tea, a great noisy clatterly crush. It would be a good penance. I'll look at my rack and see if I have a tea of that sort. Yes, on Saturday I'll do my penance.

THURSDAY and FRIDAY.—Diana, my child, you are certainly in for it this time. The church was cold last night, and beside, the doctor told me not to go out. But I am keeping Lent the best I know how, and regular attendance at Divine service is one duty, the curate says so. Therefore, as I really felt a little better, I went to church last evening and got a chill. I cannot do my penance at the tea to-morrow; perhaps this sneezy, achy, disgusting grippé will do instead. Charlie has been giving me what he calls a proper wiggling for the way I've gone back on James Grand. It is a trifle difficult to explain to him that I am spitting myself in the cause of religion. It is always useless to talk so to my heathen brother. He would shout and laugh and cry "Rats!"

SATURDAY.—James Grand has gone South. I do call that selfish of him, leaving me here full of grippé and unable to even sniff this windy March weather, while he lolls in some sunny rose-garden, and smokes pipes or cigars, and probably flirts with some frivolous young lady who doesn't keep Lent. Of course, I've given him up—but I hate to think of him having such glorious times. Aunt and the curate are making up the statement of the Mite Society, silly penny-a-week business. The curate looks over to the fireplace and my sofa now and then. Aunt is telling him I am run down, too much dancing, too much bridge, and now too much nonsense about fasting in Lent. He smiles over at me, encouragingly, and nods his head to her at the same time. He's a pretty diplomatic curate, I suspect. Then he pauses just one moment, going out, to whisper a bit of perfectly fresh news. Tommy Tarbrush is engaged to Mamie Scott! It's a secret!

Old Friends and New



Hard Labor.

I WORK, and as the task is done I brood
On what has been and what is yet to pass,
A life spilt from an idly handled glass,
And days as this, an endless multitude.

Labor and brooding—is there then no rest?
Day follows day, and in the silent nights
Throng ghostly memories of past delights,
Faces I loved, and lips that I have prest,

Until the sullen, deep-toned morning bell
Wakes me to face a yesterday again
With all its bitter agony of pain.
Thou didst not linger, Dante, in thy hell.

They say the torture's gone, the dawn's arisen,
Mercy, to angered hearts a sutor strange,
Has begged her own; yet this they can not change,
I have been free, and I am here in prison.

II.
We bear upon us different brands of shame,
And some the outward insults cannot brook,
The gaoler's ready oath, the scornful look,
While others grieve in silence; yet the same

Rebellious thoughts we share; we hate alike
The grudging hand that offers us its dole,
And in the deep recesses of the soul
The eager voice, half stifled, whispers "Strike!"

A brave pretense we make of merriment,
Cut-throats and thieves, a jolly murderous crew;
"The Devil's Own Brigade"—he spake most true
And here and there, who knows? one innocent.

Nay, we are innocent all, we never stole,
A madman has condemned us; it may be
We shall go hence to-morrow, pardoned, free.
Free in the body, yes. But in the soul?

III.
O thou beloved of the cloud-dark hair,
Whose hands I clasp no more, whose lips I crave,
O thou who art so beautiful and brave,
Avert thine eyes; look not on my despair.

I have not breathed thy name since first this gate
Shut, and the wall upreared its frowning height,
Unless some stealthy turnkey in the night
Has heard a whisper, sobbing-passionate.

Four gaunt years have I mouldered in this place,
Am I not then repentant of my sin?
I know not, for my heart is dead within,
Thou art so far—I can not see thy face.

And yet, if thou hadst died, I had returned
To holy thought and long-forgotten prayers.
So might thy God be cozened unawares
To yield a moment of his heaven unearned.

IV.
Labor and brooding, and a shattered Grail,
And at the last a few square feet of earth,
What care I for your jargon of new birth?
To live and strive again, again to fail?

The deadly sin atoned, the shame forgot,
To rise triumphant to a Love-God's breast
I crave not. Mine the certainty of rest.
Ruthless I lived; unpitied let me rot.

—John Carter.

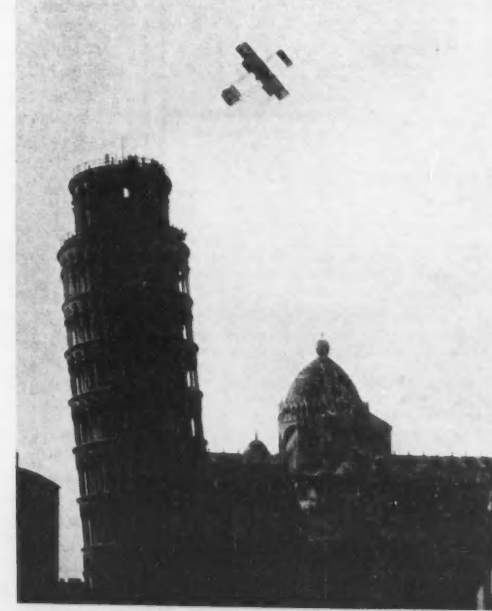
The Lady of Beauty.

SHE comes like fullest moon on happy night;
Taper of waist, with shape of magic might;
She hath an eye whose glances quell mankind;
And Ruby on her cheeks reflects his light;
Enveils her arms the blackness of her hair;
Beware of curls that bite with viper bite!
Her sides are silken soft, the while the heart
Mere rock behind that surface lurks from sight;
From the fringed curtains of her eyes she shoots
Shafts which at furthest range on mark alight:
Ah, how her beauty all excels! ah, how
That shape transcends the graceful waving bough!
—From Sir Richard Burton's Translation of the "Arabian Nights."



GABY DESLYS.

The Parisian variety actress, who is said to have cost Manuel his Portuguese throne, and who is coming to America.
Copyright 1911, by Underwood & Underwood, N.Y.



ANCIENT AND MODERN.

Mario Coblanchi, the Italian aviator, flying around the leaning tower of Pisa. Spectators can be seen in the act of cheering from the upper galleries, from which Galileo made the famous tests with falling bodies, proving that globes of different weights reached the ground at the same moment.
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Society

THE engagement of Miss Ella Almon Ritchie, daughter of Mrs. James Ritchie of Belmont, Halifax, and Captain Alexander McMillan, D.S.O., Royal Canadian Dragoons, Stanley Barracks, Toronto, is announced. Their marriage will be celebrated in Halifax the end of April.

Now that the larger functions are in abeyance for a season, bridge has once more swooped down upon its devotees, and "two or three table of bridge" is the magnet which draws over the 'phone, and gathers the little coterie who play for the love of the game, oblivious of prizes. Bridge has its advantages and merits, one of which is the relegation of silly gossip to a second place. "Oh, never mind that old story," said a typical bridge fiend, "let us get on with the game," and a savory *rechauffe* was put on a side table, so to speak, and forgotten altogether in the interest of a no-trump round.

The exhibition of the Canadian Art Club was the event of last Thursday week, and the salons were filled with friends of the artists and admirers of their work. Mr. D. R. Wilkie, hon. president of the club, made the Opening speech, and Mr. E. F. B. Johnston followed with some critical, encouraging and apt remarks, after which the company admired the pictures as well as they could, with the drawback of a crowd. Several of the out-of-town members of the little coterie brought their wives, Mr. and Mrs. Horatio Walker coming up from L'Isle d'Orleans, and Mr. and Mrs. Phymister Proctor from New York, the ladies being made very welcome by all. There was the usual diversity of inspiration in the way of raiment, some coming in regulation chignons, some in shirtwaist suits, and one adorably pretty "Baby Bunting," in white fur from neck to heels, and a huge turban to match banded with grey fur. The mignon face with ivory skin and raven hair and dark eyes was a picture, and it is no wonder one of the club is doing his best to immortalize it. Mrs. Kerr, in a handsome black gown, was with her father, Mr. Wilkie; Mr. and Mrs. George A. Reid, Mrs. McGillivray Knowles, Mr. Forster, Mr. and Mrs. Wylie Greer, Mr. and Mrs. Alward, His Worship the Mayor and Mrs. Geary, Mr. James and Miss Mona Murray, Mrs. Arthur Spragge, Colonel and Mrs. Bruce, Mrs. Lovell, Lady Walker, Miss Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Peplar, Madame Rochereau de la Sabliere, Mr. and Mrs. Agar Adamson, the Misses Hagarty, Mr. John King, Mr. and Mrs. Percy Beatty, Mr. and Mrs. Featherstonhaugh, Mrs. H. S. Strathy, Mrs. Vankoughnet, Prof. and Mrs. Mackenzie, Dr. Hardy, Mr. Stuart Greer, Mrs. and Miss Parry, Mr. and Miss Le Mesurier, Mr. and Mrs. Eade Chadwick, the Misses Chadwick, Dr. and Miss Spragge, Mr. Sutherland Macklem, Mr. and Mrs. Burden, Mrs. Sheard, Miss Boulton, Monsieur de Champ, Miss Smart, Mrs. A. H. and Miss Ireland, the Misses Mackellar, Miss Louie Strathy, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Crease, Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Armour, Mrs. Dignam, Mrs. E. F. B. Johnston, Mr. Kortright, Mrs. Edmund Bristol, Mrs. and Miss Cross, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Cooper, Mr. Bell Smith, Professor and Mrs. Loudon, Mrs. and Miss Vander Smitten, Professor and Mrs. Pelham Edgar, Mrs. Jukes Johnson, Mrs. Lefroy, Mr. and Mrs. Eustace Smith, Mrs. Sweny of Rohallion, Miss Brock, were a few of the hundreds present.

Mr. D. R. Wilkie gave a dinner for the members of the Canadian Art Club on Friday evening at the York Club.

Mrs. George Carruthers and her young daughter were in Toronto on a flying visit from Winnipeg to London, where they are staying with Mrs. Carruthers' sister. During her brief stay in town, Mrs. Carruthers put up at the Queen's, and dined at Clover Hill with her old friend, Mrs. Phippen. Mr. Carruthers is in Florida.

The engagement is announced in Winnipeg of Miss Muriel Mabel Richards, daughter of Mr. Justice Richards, and Mr. James A. Woods, formerly of Toronto.

Lady Mann and Mr. Donald Mann, of Fallingbrook, left for Halifax on Sunday night and sailed by the Royal George for Bristol this week. Mrs. Brydon went down to see them off at Halifax.

Sir William Mackenzie returned from England last week. Lady Mackenzie and her daughters are in Egypt, repeating a recent most delightful trip up the Nile, where Count and Countess de Lesseps have been honeymooning. Their return is still undecided upon.

Mrs. Nordheimer has been in Ottawa visiting her daughter, and was expected back this week. Mrs. Albert Gooderham returned from Montreal on Monday.

The reception given by the Heliconian Club in honor of Madame Tetravini was attended by a very large number of members and guests, who were greatly chagrined and disappointed when the singer failed to put in an appearance. I have not yet heard why the lady failed to keep her engagement.

Mrs. Alexander Laird gave a musical and tea on Friday of last week, at which Mrs. Mackelcan sang half a dozen songs, her admirers begging for this or that favorite, and the artiste gracefully yielding to their supplications. Mrs. Laird, in an exceedingly dainty and pretty gown, received at the entrance to the drawing room, and the convenient and charming residence was soon filled with a smart company, who very much enjoyed themselves, listening to the singing and chatting between whiles. Mrs. Oliver Adams and Miss Emily Adams were welcomed back from their long stay abroad. Tea was served in the dining room at a table covered with Cluny lace and centered with a huge cluster of crimson roses, and a small table in the sun parlor was likewise decorated and set with the usual dainties. In the evening the bright young folks who assisted Miss Margaret Laird in waiting upon the guests were given a dance by Mrs. Laird, which they and their girl and boy friends enjoyed immensely.

The opening lecture of the Lenten Series at Trinity College, on Bacon, by Principal Hutton, was a bright and very interesting one, the quaint and sly humor of the lecturer illuminating it irresistibly, and causing many a chuckle. Dr. Hutton confessed at the start that he did not like Bacon, and then did his best for him. The result

was that any Bacon-Shakespeare controversy in the audience received a knock-out blow, if they inclined to the delusion that Bacon was capable of writing, say, *Romeo and Juliet*. Principal Hutton's lecture was serious in spots, but never tedious for one second. After it was over, Mr. Worrell, who acted as chairman, said ten words of thanks, and the audience dispersed for a cup of tea in the hall, or a more lingering hour in the Provost's quarters, where Mrs. Charles Fleming pleasantly bid her brother's guests a hearty welcome. A few of those taking tea with the Provost were His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. Gibson, Miss Gibson, Miss Malloch, Canon and Mrs. McNab, Dr. Boyle, Mrs. and Miss Laidlaw, Mr. and Mrs. Henderson, Mr. James Henderson, Mrs. Frederick Paul, Miss Louie Strathy, Mrs. James George, and a few others. This afternoon, at 3.30, Professor H. V. Routh lectures on Addison and Steele.

Mr. and Mrs. James Ince have gone to the Mediterranean. Mr. and Mrs. Beverly-McInnes leave for Italy to-day. Mrs. Arthur Jarvis is visiting in New Jersey. The Misses Gouinlock have gone to Naples. Mr. and Mrs. Tom Hollway and Miss Aileen Robertson have gone abroad.

On March 2 the Misses Mary and Kate Moore, 143 Collier street, gave a birthday party, the aged ladies being 90 and 88 years of age. Tea was served at a flower-crowned table, on which stood the brave birthday cake, with 90 candles. The hostesses wore black satin gowns, and the ladies assisting were Miss Winters, Miss Florence Moore, Miss Sampson, and Miss Berry Moore. The Misses Moore have been attendants at St. Paul's church for nearly half a century.

Mrs. C. S. Boone, 142 Crescent road, received for the first time in her new house on Monday, and scores of her friends dropped in at the tea-hour to admire the charming house, and congratulate its mistress. In the dining room a tea-table was presided over by Mrs. Mallock and Mrs. P. E. Doolittle, and Mrs. R. S. Williams assisted in the drawing room. Mr. and Mrs. Boone's new home is one of the most complete and handsome of the many new Rosedale residences, beautifully situated, and replete with every modern luxury. Just to the east, No. 172, their son, Captain Boone, and his pretty wife now occupy the house built for their parents a few years ago, and Mrs. Mallock visits her daughter and the Senior Boones in turn while in Canada. Mrs. Mallock was born in Lynn, and is a sister of Mrs. Lynn Linton, the well-known English novelist.

Miss Garrow, 49 St. George street, returned last week from Winnipeg, where she was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Garrow.

Mrs. Percy Beatty is going abroad next month. Mrs. Stratton was in town for a short visit last week. She came up for the Tetravini concert.

The engagement of Mr. George A. Inksetter, of Hamilton, and Miss Marion Gibson, of Copetown, is announced. Their marriage will take place very quietly the latter part of this month.

Mrs. Carveth gave a bridge and tea on March 2 at her residence in Huron street, and received in a black lace and jet gown, her sister, Mrs. George Macdonald, assisting in a pretty pale grey, and Mrs. Herbert Carveth in white matronizing the tea-room, where Miss Alice Carveth, Miss Ruth Loudon, and Miss Parry waited on the guests. The prizes were of dainty china.

Mr. and Mrs. Peters and Miss Florence Peters are in Atlantic City.

Miss Muriel Jarvis is back from a visit of some weeks at the Capital, where she has been most delightfully entertained.

Mrs. Robins gave a bridge on Wednesday. Mrs. Burgess, Nanton apartments, had some friends for bridge on Monday.

In writing of the Denison-Wright wedding last week, I inexcusably gave the wrong initials to the last bride from Rusholme, previous to Miss Dora Denison. It was, of course, Mrs. J. M. and not Mrs. T. D. Delamere who was meant, formerly Miss Lilla Denison of Rusholme.



A LOVELY HINDU PRINCESS.

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SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

On Wednesday a luncheon was held in the St. Andrew's Institute, under the auspices of the St. Andrew's Hospital circle, from 12 to 2 p.m., at which the usual crowd of interested friends assembled to enjoy the nice repast provided. St. Andrew's people always give good luncheons, and are sure of a large patronage.

On Monday, Mrs. D. W. Alexander of Meadowbank received a large number of friends at tea-time, her lovely home being filled with callers, who had the pleasure of hearing Miss Garden, of Scotland, and Miss Winifred Cross sing very sweetly. The day was so fair that the jaunt to East Rosedale was really a pleasure also.

Miss Hazel Mulholland gave a tea on Shrove Tuesday in honor of Miss Hammill, of Montreal, who wore a pretty gown of ninon over blue satin. Miss Mulholland was assisted by Miss Katherine Greany, of St. John, N.B., who wore white satin veiled in chiffon. The tea-table was decorated with yellow tulips and violets, and presided over by Mrs. C. F. Moore and Mrs. Hewes Oliphant, and those waiting on the guests were Miss Eloise Phillips, Miss Marie Robinson, Miss Florence Russell, and Miss Nina Wishart.

The Mischa Elma concert was attended by a very large audience, who thoroughly enjoyed the playing of the wonderful violinist, who was celebrating his twentieth birthday. Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Williams entertained him during his stay in town.

A marriage which has interested Canadians from the Atlantic to the Pacific, although it was very quietly celebrated last week, March 2, in St. James' Methodist church, Montreal, was that of Mr. L. W. R. Mulloy, the trooper who lost his sight from a shot in the Boer war ten years ago, and Miss Jean Munroe, whose father is a Seattle millionaire. Mr. Mulloy met Miss Munroe in England, while he was invalided home from South Africa, and was much interested in his tragic fate, the interest evidently lasted and grew into something stronger, for it was a very happy bride who stood beside her blind hero last week, and plighted him her troth. Visitors in Ottawa during the tour of their Majesties, then Duke and Duchess of York, will recall the bright autumn morning when Trooper Mulloy received his decoration from the hands of Princess May. It was upon the mound just beside the Parliament Buildings that the ceremony took place, and many a hearty good-wish followed the tall khaki-clad figure as it was led away. That those wishes have been fulfilled is a pleasant thought.

Lady Moss was tea hostess at the New Galleries on Wednesday, where Miss Grace Smith gave a Chopin programme.

On March 14 the ex-cadets of Royal Military College will meet at dinner at the Military Institute, and an Ex-Cadets Club for Toronto will be formed afterwards.

An engagement between the younger son of a prominent Toronto family and a fair girl in New York is quietly spoken of and will shortly be announced.

Mrs. Plummer of Sylvan Tower and the Misses Joyce and Winifred will spend some time abroad. Mr. Plummer and Mr. Tom Plummer are on a vacation now in southern parts.

Mr. and Mrs. Willison gave dinners on Wednesday and Friday evenings in honor of a visiting friend, and Mrs. Willison also entertained at luncheon.

Sir William Mackenzie and Judge Phippen went to Winnipeg, Tuesday night.

Rev. Crawford Brown and Mrs. Crawford Brown expect to get into their new house in St. George street next week.

In writing of the Amateur Players who presented "The Importance of Being Earnest" the other evening, I called them the Associate Players, the name of quite another company. The Amateur Players won the Vice-regal trophy in 1909.

Invitations were out early this week to the marriage of Miss Isobel Margaret Creelman, eldest daughter of Mr. A. R. Creelman, of Montreal, and Mr. Howard Sud-

low Ambrose. The ceremony will take place on March 22 at half-past four o'clock, in St. Paul's church, Montreal, and will be followed by a reception at the Linton. Miss Creelman has so many friends in Toronto that great interest will be taken in her marriage, and she will be indeed a bonnie bride, having been a decided belle since her debut a few seasons ago. Her disposition and charming manner have further endeared her to hosts of friends.

Mrs. Hugh Blain entertained at tea recently for her cousin, Mrs. Ball, who has been visiting Mrs. Lash. Mrs. Miller Lash and Mrs. Parker presided at the tea table, which was decorated with tulips and daisies. A few of the guests were Lady Ross, Mrs. Weston Brock, Mrs. Fane Sewell, Mrs. F. W. Harcourt, Mrs. Jack Macdonald, Mrs. Vere Brown, Mrs. Sanford Smith, Mrs. George Sylvester, Mrs. Harry Alley, Mrs. Cowdry, and Mrs. Lash.

The marriage of Mr. T. Urquhart Fairlie, C.E., and Miss Isobel Johnstone, only daughter of Mrs. Shaw-Wood, was celebrated on Saturday evening, at the home of the bride's mother. Rev. John Fairlie, father of the groom, officiated, and Mr. Garfield Platt, of Kingston, was best man. Mr. and Mrs. Fairlie are honeymooning in Bermuda.

Miss Brenda Smellie has left for New York to pursue her musical studies under Mrs. Clapper-Morris, the teacher of Miss Margaret Keyes.

The marriage of Miss H. Grace Rankin, second daughter of Mr. A. Rankin, 194 Rusholme road, and Mr. William Anderson, of St. John, N.B., will take place next month.

Sir Mortimer and Lady Clark entertained at dinner on Tuesday evening.

Mrs. Gibson held the usual fortnightly reception at Government House, on Thursday, from four to six o'clock.

At Ingleside, Pembroke, the home of the bride's mother, on the evening of February 28, Jessie Small daughter of the late John P. Millar, was married to Manfred James, son of the late Mr. Thos. Gaskell, of Owen Sound, and relative of Mrs. Gaskell, the author of "Cranford." The Rev. W. J. Knox, pastor of Calvin church, officiated. The wedding was very quiet owing to recent bereavement in both families. The bride was beautifully gowned in grey silk crepe, and carried a bouquet of American Beauty roses. She wore a necklace of pearls and amethysts, the gift of the groom, and a sprig of white heather plucked in a Perthshire garden. The only attendant was Miss Jean Millar, the small niece of the bride, who was in pink eiderie and carried a basket of lily of the valley and maiden hair fern. After the ceremony, Mr. and Mrs. Gaskell left for New York, whence they sailed by the Mauritania. On their return from England, where the honeymoon will be spent, they will make their home in Vancouver.

With the array of names which follow, there can be little doubt that the Friedheim piano recital in Massey Hall on Monday next will be a distinctive society, as well as musical event. All the boxes have been sold, and tickets are selling rapidly. The plan is now open at Massey Hall. The recital will under the most gracious patronage of Their Excellencies the Governor-General of Canada and the Countess Grey, Lady Sybil Grey and Lady Evelyn Grey, His Worship Mayor Geary, and the following patrons and patronesses: Lady Boyd, Lady Clark, Lady Falconbridge, Lady Pellatt, Lady Mann, Lady Mackenzie, Lady Mulock, Lady Meredith, Lady Walker, Mrs. A. W. Austin, Mrs. W. H. B. Aikens, Mrs. Murray Alexander, Mrs. Humphrey Anger, Miss Dorothy Beardmore, Mrs. W. Beardmore, Mrs. Crawford Brown, Miss Grace Boulton, Mrs. H. C. Cox, Mrs. George A. Cox, Mrs. James G. Caven, Mrs. Timothy Eaton, Mrs. J. W. Flavelle, Mrs. E. Y. Eaton, Mrs. J. C. Eaton, Mrs. W. O. Forsyth, Mrs. Tower Ferguson, Mrs. Edward Fisher, Mrs. Arthur Grasset, Mrs. A. E. Gooderham, Mrs. J. W. F. Harrison, Mrs. George Heintzman, Mrs. Gerhard Heintzman, Mrs. Melvin Jones, Mrs. James Louden, Mrs. F. N. G. Starr, Mrs. C. D. Massey, Mrs. W. D. Matthews, Mrs. Plunkett Magann, Mrs. Randolph Macdonald, Mrs. Harry McGee, Mrs. Nordheimer, Mrs. J. Ewart Osborne, Mrs. Massey Treble, Mrs. Arthur Vankoughnet, Mrs. A. S. Wigmore, Mrs. E. R. Wood, Mrs. Ramsay Wright, Mrs. A. S. Vogt, Mrs. Alexander McPhedran, Dr. Humphrey Anger, Mr. A. O. Beardmore, Dr. Edward Fisher, Mr. W. O. Forsyth, Mr. J. M. Fletcher, Dr. Albert Ham, Prof. Michael Ham-

bourg, Mr. Jan Hambourg, Mr. George Edward Sears, Dr. F. H. Torrington, Dr. A. S. Vogt, Mr. Frank Welsman.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Esten Wright are home from their honeymoon, and after a short visit at Rusholme, will leave for the West about March 18.

Mrs. Arthur King and her mother and young son got home from Bermuda last Saturday after a delightful stay of two months in that salubrious island.

Canadian Art Club's Exhibition

(Continued from page 25.)

vases by which he is represented in this exhibition are charmingly typical of his work. It is difficult to single out one or two as best, where all are so good; but perhaps the most successful picture is the large canvas, "Twilight's Restful Hour," which is a beautiful study of evening light on a charming landscape, where a quiet stream slips by the trees in a grassy valley, with the quaint roofs of a picturesque old town in the distance. There are also two admirable seascapes.

The work of Homer Watson is always interesting because of its strong individuality. It is the kind of painting that one likes very much or dislikes with equal vehemence. It is impossible to be indifferent towards one of his canvases. He is represented by eight pictures in this exhibition, and of these some are excellent. It would be too much to say that all are successful. The big canvas, "Clearing Land—Nightfall," is exceedingly harsh in treatment. The color is hard and the drawing is hard, and the whole effect comes as near being repellent as a picture by Mr. Watson could. The same is true of "The Abandoned Trawler," where a wrecked fishing-boat has been stuck in the midst of a sea which looks about as fluid as granite. But, to compensate his admirers for these, he has painted an altogether delightful picture, "Spring in the Woods," reproduced on this page. In this canvas he has caught with great skill the cool, fresh greenness of a wood interior in the spring of the year. The whole picture is full of light and air. And the drawing of the great trees is masterly in its constructive skill. It is a long time since Mr. Watson has given us a painting so thoroughly satisfying as this.

W. E. Atkinson is well represented this year by four very attractive pictures. But the most successful pictures in the estimation of the writer are the pastoral scenes, "Shepherd's Return, Normandy," and "Cloudy Day, Dartmoor." These are really exquisite bits of work, and will afford much pleasure to the many admirers of the work of this very sincere and capable artist.

Franklin Brownell is a delightful craftsman, and his little canvases are always worthy of the most careful study. The three in the present art show are charming scenes, painted with rare skill. There are two pastorals and a figure study, all of which are gems in their way.

William Brymner, one of the best known Canadian painters, has two pictures on display, a rather pretty decorative piece, "Sea Foam," and an excellent landscape, "Summer," a fine study of great trees and running water and sunshine.

James L. Graham has a couple of studies of landscape with cattle, painted in his usual vigorous fashion, and a cathedral interior. In the painting of cattle Mr. Graham is a master, and his style reminds one very much of that brilliant English painter, Arnesby Brown.

Edmund Morris, the painter of Indians and Western scenery, has a number of canvases on display, including two fine Indian portraits, of which one is shown on this page. They are both fine pieces of work, and are equal to Mr. Morris' best in this line. His landscapes, however, are scarcely so successful. The treatment is severe to the point of harshness, and the colors are heavy, without a trace of the brilliancy and vibratory quality one expects in pictures of Western scenery. But they have a certain unconventional vigor and sincerity which gives them an interest all their own. The most successful is probably a picture of the plains of Alberta, with a number of Black-foot lodges in the foreground. Here the color is more brilliant, and the picture contains more of light and life than do the others.

Among Canadian painters none are better known in the galleries and art centres of Europe than James Wilson Morrice, who was a favorite pupil of Whistler, and who has had some of his work bought by the French Government and hung in the Luxembourg. Mr. Morrice and his work are well known in Toronto, as he has been a con-

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tributor to exhibitions here for some years. One therefore looks forward always with great eagerness to seeing the delightfully decorative canvases of this artist. This year, however, he is not so well represented as usual. But his four pictures are all typical of his subtle and distinctive art, which gives to any subject a charm and a certain personal note peculiarly his own.

The three paintings by Ernest Lawson had not arrived at the time of writing. But the work of this painter is always interesting.

Altogether, the Canadian Art Club's Fourth Annual Exhibition is one which does much credit to the small coterie of artists whose work is represented, and one which should be visited by all who are interested in the achievements or the promise of Canadian art.

P. O. D.



THE "HAREM" SKIRT ON BROADWAY.

The three young women in the photograph, who were daring enough to wear the sensational new style in New York recently, aroused so much interest that they had to take refuge in taxicabs.

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THERE seems no possible chance that the kimono sleeve will be disturbed in the least by the coming in of another season's styles. Its vogue at the moment is too firmly established to be shaken suddenly. Everything, from the cheap little waists to the smartest and richest gowns, has it. And the fact that it is universally used seems not to affect its standing. When the public likes a fashion so well that it clings to it in spite of changing seasons it takes some time to uproot it. Fashion makers are not the iron-handed tyrants that they would like to be. Even they, anomalous and mediaeval survivals of absolute monarchy, are curbed by the democratic spirit of the time. And optimists who believe in constant progression all along the line of social life, believe that the time is not distant when a woman will wear what she sees fit in her own eyes without ostracism from her kind. When this millennial day dawns the rules that govern the wardrobe will begin, like charity at home, and the merchant will bring in materials demanded by buyers themselves and not by mere dressmakers.

A full day in the shops is not too much to spend in looking over the new cottons that are in full bloom on the counters. If the manufacturer had his way we should all be buying bordered pieces. And the way he has taken to decoy the rank and file of femininity into such purchases speaks volumes for his understanding of the lurking love of beauty in every shopper's soul. If there is any field that would yield choice designs in color and form that he has not searched out for his uses it is across undiscovered seas. Fields and gardens, museums rich with ancient weaves, everything that would lend itself to his purpose he has employed freely and effectively.

The borders run through posy and foliage patterns, parade stencil outlines and colors, bring in the cretonnes from old hand blocked linens and cottons and run a full gamut of the modern "new art" ideas and tones which moderns have filched from nature put through prisms of imaginative design.

The cretonne patterned borders are receiving a good deal of attention just now. The Persian patterns, plentiful and of rich, deep color, are a surprise to a good many shoppers, who looked for these Eastern designs to have had their run and faded before this hour. But they are all here, and more abundant in variety than ever. And their presence in the highest priced silks and cottons makes their standing sure. Bulgarian designs also appear now and then among the cottons either in borders or all over patterns. And at the trimming counter flourishes embroidered in Bulgarian colorings have arrived with bands to match them.

THE woman who must have parasols to match her various summer frocks but cannot afford to buy so many as this would demand can cover her own old frames if she is at all skilful with shears and needle. Take the cover off the old frame and cut a pattern of one of its sections. Then cut out as many pieces as the original cover had and sew them together just as they were in the old one. Study the way the old cover was put on and copy it faithfully.

The thin cotton dresses for the summer will be smartened by a sunshade that is covered with their own material or with a plain material that is the tint of their leading color, providing the dresses are figured. The border materials that will be used a good deal for summer costumes will find a place in the parasols, either around the edge or around the top of the cover or both. Sometimes a parasol that has become faded may be given a veiling with chiffon, though this is more difficult to do for oneself than it is to make an entire plain top. The embroidered white or colored linen parasol will be sure to be popular, and there is no better time in the year to do the work than in the winter days when one is often housebound by the weather.

It ought to be said that the "hobble parasol" is out again, but its close band edging a shirred top is sure to



THE "HOBBLE" NIGHTDRESS.

This application of the "hobble" fad is said to be quite comfortable, and also to be very much in demand in the short time since its introduction.

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miss its companion skirt when spring skirts are once launched, and if it remains it is certain to be a mere reminder of a hideous fashion that has passed on.

NOT only the Knickerbocker girl of patrician birth, but about every daughter of Eve who still has youthful enthusiasms is looking with interest at those white and cream wool suits streaked lightly with black. And at this early hour it looks as though the white and white and black wool suitings, the ones that are mostly white, would lead all the host of fashionable materials. Colored batiste trims many of the handsome "gerie" waists and gowns, and one of the new ideas is to put a color under open eyelet work or lace in a white lingerie gown. It is to be a great summer for color. Some persons say that



THE NEW FRENCH PEASANT "HELMET POKE" HAT.

This very fetching confection is made of black and white straw, the bold texture of the braid adding to the general effectiveness. Also the pattern of the braid suggests striped ribbon, but in point of wear is far more substantial than the latter material. At the back of the hat, wide Normandy bows are worn. The back hair is curved so as to be in keeping with the shape of the hat. The hat throughout is as charmingly simple as it is unique.

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the coronation of King George V. has something to do with it, but the fancy for striking color has been in vogue for some time, and the climax seems to be at hand.

THE new suits so far are inclined to be narrower in the skirt than the ones which appeared at this season last year. Then very great uncertainty was felt about the width of the skirt which was to lead, and many manufacturers brought in suits with skirts plaited in one way or another to so modify the style that they would be neither one thing nor the other, and so might go with the tide. But the tailors have been very careful about their use of plaits this season. There seems to be no doubt that everything will be as straight and close fitting as it has been the past months, though the hobble variety will be happily missing.

In the new skirts there is room aplenty for stepping easily, but there is no waste of material, to say the least. A couple of years ago such narrow skirts as are being shown now would have seemed extreme. But with the memory of the extravagances of 1910 fresh in our minds, the present skirts seem moderate in style. The tunic, in fact and effect, is still with us with no sign of fading from our vision and wardrobe. As long as bordered materials and band trimmings are as plentiful as they are now we may look for the survival of the tunic skirt.

All sorts of whimsicalities are cropping out. A blue serge costume seen the other day was combined with blue and white striped cotton suiting in an effective way, and with the suit there was worn an ermine collar mixed with seal.

A new gown is made of white serge with a band of blue linen at the foot and blue linen collar and sleeve bands. Big white pearl buttons finish it. Such a gown will be the acme of comfort and usefulness at the seashore at this season or next summer. Another is a walking suit of blue hair-lined white serge. The collar has bands of blue satin. And the coat, with its suggestion of a mandarin armhole, is worthy of notice, since there is a tendency to emphasize such armholes in one way or another when the sleeve is sewed in.

AMONG the cottons which are to be used for trimmings not all is known as yet. But some that are in tell a good deal of the story. The lingerie gown of the coming summer is to be of thin plain-faced cloths, such as crepes, voiles, marquisettes and the like, as well as of the usual lingerie materials. And trimmings are to be bold and effective. The heavily padded and raised work and the coarse stitches that look as though they were done with knitting cotton are leaders. New bandings and edgings of many widths have already arrived in a sort of coarsely embroidered cutwork, some with coarse crochet ground ground, done with heavy thread. The ground of the material on which the work is done is entirely covered, and flower motives, new art designs, arabesque traceries and the usual long range of effects is found among them. From now on the story of trimmings is bound to be an interesting one. But the woman who sees what she wants now will do well to make it at once her own. Dressmakers and their forehanded clients are picking up the prizes of the counters fast. The trimmings are always among the first stocks in the shops to be depleted.

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The Whale's Currycomb.

PROBABLY no naval architect, in planning an improvement in marine construction, has ever had thought for its effect upon the denizens of the deep. The man who invented bilge keels, however, provided the whales of the Brazilian coast with precisely the kind of "back-scratcher" they had been looking for.

Insect pests annoy the whale and barnacles find a home on a large part of his body. Sometimes, it is averred, the monsters may be seen rolling on a shallow sandy bottom to displace these pests, or rubbing themselves on the rocks of reefs.

On one occasion a mail steamer was stopped in a dense fog a few miles off Santa Maria Island in the Pacific.

About six in the morning the captain heard some heavy whale "blows" or "spouts," apparently close at hand. Shortly afterward a continued tremor of the ship was felt. It was too gentle for an earthquake, and was varied with bumps. Soon a huge whale rose slowly out of the water and floated alongside, like a bark bottom up. It again descended, and the tremors recommenced.

Then the crew noticed barnacles and shell fish coming to the surface, and the secret was out. The whale was scraping himself, currying himself, it might be said, on the sharp plate that projected as a stealer from the vessel's bilge.

Not caring to have him so near, in case he might smash the boats, the captain had the animal pelted with potatoes and coal; but he took no notice of these missiles until a piece of coal went into his mouth and was inadvertently swallowed. Then he drenched the vessel thoroughly, and "steamed" away.

Coffee.

THE use of coffee as a beverage is traced to the Persians; it came into great repute in Arabia Felix about 1450, and passed thence into Egypt and Syria, and in 1511 to Constantinople. It was conveyed from Mocha, in Arabia, to Holland, in 1616, and was first brought to England by Nathaniel Canopus, a Cretan, in 1650. The first coffee house in England was kept by a man named Jacobs, in Oxford, in 1650. The first in London was opened by a Greek in George Yard, Lombard Street, in 1652. Pope's well known lines in "The Rape of the Lock" show that it was familiarly known in his time:

"Coffee which makes the politician wise,
And see through all things with his half-shut eyes."

Towards the middle of the fifteenth century, it is related, a poor Arab was travelling in Abyssinia. Finding himself weak and weary, he stopped near a grove. For fuel wherewith to cook his rice, he cut down a tree that happened to be covered with dried berries. His meal being cooked and eaten, the traveller discovered that these half burned berries were fragrant. He collected a number of them, and, on crushing them with a stone, found that the aroma was increased to a great extent. While wondering at this, he accidentally let the substance fall into a can that contained his scanty

supply of water. A miracle! The almost putrid water was purified. He brought it to his lips; it was fresh and agreeable; and after a short rest the traveller so far recovered his strength and energy as to be able to resume his journey. The lucky Arab gathered as many berries as he could, and, having arrived at Aden, informed the *mufi* of his discovery. That worthy was an inveterate opium-smoker, who had been suffering for years from the influence of the poisonous drug. He tried an infusion of the roasted berries, and was so delighted at the recovery of his former vigor that in gratitude to the tree he called it *camuha*, which in Arabic signifies "force."

It is said that the Mohammedans, shortly after the introduction of coffee, employed it to keep them awake during their long religious services. Later it was considered an intoxicating liquor, and hence to be classed among the beverages prohibited by the Koran.

Still its use was continued, however, and though it took a long time for its influence to pass beyond the confines of Arabia, it finally came into favor at Constantinople, where coffee houses were opened in the sixteenth century.

Until 1690 the only source of the world's coffee supply was Arabia, but in that year Governor-General Van Horne, of the Dutch East India Company, received a few coffee seeds from traders who plied between the Arabian Gulf and Java. These seeds were planted, and grew so well that the industry of coffee-growing in Java received a tremendous impetus. One of the plants first grown there was sent to the Governor of the Dutch East India Company. It was planted in Holland, and seeds from it were sent to the West Indies, and then to other parts of the world.

Grafting Tails on Goldfish.

AMONG the many curious accomplishments of the Japanese is the art of grafting fish-tails. Many who are familiar with the appearance of the bush-tailed goldfish, with its four, five and sometimes six, long, wavy tails, are not aware that these are not its own—that is, in the case of the imported Japanese fish.

The Japanese achieve the feat of grafting fish-tails in the following manner. When the young goldfish are taken for the purpose their flesh is extremely clear, almost transparent. Indeed, it is possible sometimes to see almost every bone in their tiny bodies. At this time the few that are born with two or more tails are put by themselves, and then a Japanese expert, with a great magnifying glass adjusted before his eyes, and sharp little tools handy, reaches down under the water and cuts off the tails of the plain little fish. Three or four of these are grafted upon the fish selected at the desired position near the backbone, and fastened there with tiny bandages till they adhere.

The Japanese, who are most skillful in queer feats of this kind, breed the finest goldfish in the world. This industry is a most lucrative one, since very fine fish of this description frequently bring exceedingly high prices. It is of record that an English collector once paid as much as five hundred pounds for two specimens.

"Were you ever held up by a stage-rover?" "Once I took a chorus-girl out to supper."



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Hemstitched Linen Towels, pr doz.	26x36 in.	\$1.75	26x40	\$2.00	26x45	\$3.00
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White and all newest shades, 45 in. wide, 37c. and 49c. per yard. Union Linen Poplin, in all new shades and w. it., 27 in. wide, 27c. per yd.

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THE EMPIRE AT THE OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.
In the back row, reading from right to left, are seen four High Commissioners of the Overseas Dominion: Lord Strathcona, Canada; Sir W. Hall-Jones, New Zealand; Sir George Reid, Australia; and Sir Richard Solomon, South Africa.

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As we have already announced, Her Majesty the Queen has honored Messrs. Reville & Rossiter, Limited, of 15 and 16 Hanover Square, London, with the Royal Command to carry out Her Majesty's Gowns for the Coronation, and the various Courts, to be held during the present year.

The Queen has further ordered that only British-made material shall be used in their construction, and in obedience to this command the above firm have commissioned Mr. Warner, of Braintree, Essex, and other English makers, to manufacture the silks, satins, velvets, and broades required for the same.

The Command with regard to the British manufacture of the fabrics extends to the various details of the gowns and includes all embroideries used in their adornment. These will likewise be carried out exclusively by British workers in England.

Her Majesty has invariably shown a practical interest in the manufactures of her country, and endeavored to further them in every way, and her gracious action on this occasion should be the means of inaugurating a period of trade prosperity such as has never been enjoyed before.

At the Coronation of the late King it was noticed that there was a considerable variation in the color of the Peers' robes, and it is interesting to learn that Messrs. Reville & Rossiter, Ltd., have made arrangements to obtain from Mr. Warner the correct shade of crimson velvet for the robes in question.

Specimens of this and of all other British fabrics may be seen in their showrooms at 15 and 16 Hanover Square by those ladies who wish to take advantage of it.



GLADYS HANSON.
Leading woman with Kyrie Bellaw, who will be seen in a revival of *Raffles* at the Princess Theatre next week.

Music Notes

At the Symphony concert next Thursday evening at Massey Hall the orchestral programme will comprise the prelude to "The Dream of Gerontius," by Sir Edward Elgar, which is pronounced by leading authorities to be the most important oratorio of recent times, and as the prelude gives out the principal themes embodied in the main part of the work, the performance of the introduction to this much-talked-of composition is eagerly anticipated. The G minor symphony by Mozart, a work abounding in exquisite passages for both string and wind instruments, is also one of the numbers. Kathleen Parlow, the celebrated Canadian violinist, will play the famous Tchaikowsky concerto, the prelude to which she surmounts with phenomenal grace and masterly finesse. Miss Marlow will also play several short pieces with piano accompaniment. The public sale for this concert opens at Massey Hall on Tuesday, the 14th March.

At the recital of Mr. Franklin Riker in Conservatory Music Hall next Tuesday night, he will sing a most interesting series of songs, embracing French, Italian and English lyrics, a group of German lieder, and several American songs by contemporary composers, including one or two of his own works. Mrs. Riker, who will accompany him, was formerly Miss Henrietta Shippe, a well known local pianist, who has been heard here in many concerts some years ago. Mr. Riker is one of the most accomplished tenors of the day.

Arthur Friedheim has placed on his programme at Massey Hall on Monday next such masterpieces of Liszt as the St. Francis legends, embracing "St. Francis of Assisi preaching to the Birds," and "St. Francis of Paola walking on the Waves." They belong to the greater Liszt, and their day is still to come, most pianists as yet lacking either the courage or the good sense to give them their rightful due. They are stupendously difficult from a technical standpoint. The first of the two, "St. Francis of Assisi's Sermon to the Birds," is a conception of strange and compelling beauty. Over it all hangs a quaint mystical atmosphere. No less admirable is "St. Francis Walking on the Waves." It is pleasing to know that a large audience is assured for Monday evening.

Arthur Friedheim's Liszt programme at Massey Hall on Monday night will be as follows:—
Ballade in B Minor.
Two Legends:
(a) St. Francis of Assisi preaching to the Birds.
(b) St. Francis of Paola walking on the Waves.
Sonata in B Minor.
At the Lake of Wallenstadt.
The Chimes of Geneva.
Will o' the Wisp (from Transcendental Etudes).
Mephisto Waltz.
Carnival of Pesti.

Madame Hughes-Thomas, conductor of the Royal Welsh Ladies' Choir, is one of the most prominent women of Wales, and a most thorough musician. She has taken active part in many national events, both of a political and musical nature. With her choir she has toured Great Britain, France and the United States and Canada, and has received flattering notices from French and English papers everywhere. Her organization will give a concert at Massey Hall, under the auspices of the Toronto St. Davids (Welsh) Society, on Saturday evening, March 18th.

"H. M. C. S. Niobe," the semi-political and civic opera that turned people away at six successive performances in St. Anne's Schoolhouse in February last, is to be repeated in Broadway Hall, Spadina Avenue, on March 21st, 22nd and 23rd. The libretto, written by Edward W. Miller, organist and choirmaster of St. Anne's Church, to the music of a well known nautical opera, deals with timely local topics in a very amusing way.

Sir Edward Elgar, the great English composer, will appear with the Sheffield Choir in this city on April 4th, and himself conduct the choir's rendering of his masterpiece, "The Dream of Gerontius," which is universally recognized to be one of the greatest achievements in the whole realm of modern music. Sir Edward is a typical Englishman, with all the Englishman's love of sport and out-

door life. He lives, not in cosmopolitan London, but in a cottage in the woods among the Malvern Hills, and while he works hard at his desk every morning, no weather will keep him from his beloved golf in the afternoon. Like Dr. Henry Coward, the conductor of the Sheffield Choir, he is a self-taught man. The dates set for Toronto for this festival are April 4th, 5th and 6th, at Massey Hall.

An interesting programme was given at the Toronto College of Music on Saturday afternoon by pupils of the intermediate grade. The teachers represented were: T. C. Jeffers, Mus. Bac.; Alice Mansfield, Mus. Bac.; T. B. Kennedy, A. T. Coll.; M. Marion Porter, and Dorothy McMahon.

The subscription lists for the Peoples' Choral Union concert on March 23rd will close on Tuesday next. Giuseppe Campanari, the famous baritone of the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, will sing the following excellent programmes:—Aria, "Vision Fugitive," Massenet;

"Requiem," Sidney Homer; "Stand By the Stream," Von Flitz; "I Know a Lovely Garden," D'Hardelot; "Largo a Factotum," from the "Barber of Seville," Rossini, and the famous "Toreador" Song from Carmen. Signor Campanari's fame is world wide. His repertory comprises about fifty operas. The chorus of the society, 250 voices, will sing choral numbers and part songs by Sullivan, Brewer, Needlinger, Brahms, Othengraven and Stewart.

Mary Garden, one of the most talked-of prima donnas of the day, will make her first appearance in this city on April 26 at the Massey Hall, under the direction of Burton Collier, the Western Impresario. Her highly cultivated dramatic ability, no less than her voice and

beauty, has earned for her a unique place in the annals of modern music. No operatic character within the range of her voice is too difficult to be grasped and appropriated by the versatile and energetic Miss Garden, and she has associated her name forever with opera of the modern French school.

Mrs. Smart—I can't make up my mind what to wear to the opera tonight. Mr. Smart—Well, for goodness' sake, wear something!

She—Are you against long hatpins for woman? He—Well, I have been several times.



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Wish to Announce

Advance Spring Opening

in
Millinery,
Suits,
Cloaks
and
Dresses



INVITATION
EXTENDED

for

Friday, Mar. 10th and Following Days

282 Yonge Street

Special Display of
Imported
**French Model
HATS**
Your Inspection Invited

G. L. Mackay
Costumer
to Ladies
495 Yonge St.
(Cor. Alexander)



When you pay house accounts with cheques you save a lot of book-keeping. The bank book is a record of the payment and the cancelled cheques are the only receipts necessary. The bank account alone is a concise statement of the month's expenditure.

Open a checking account.

THE TRADERS' BANK OF CANADA

Capital and Surplus, \$6,050,000



"Is you goin' duck huntin'?" asked Miss Miami Brown. "No," replied Mr. Erastus Pinkley. "I isn't gwine special after ducks. An' I is sufficiently acquainted wif de premises I's movin' on so dat I won't have to hunt."

Mrs. Binks—The people in the next suite to ours are awfully annoying. They pound on the wall every time our Mamie sings. I wish we knew of some way to drive them out of the flat. Mr. Binks—Why not have Mamie keep on singing?

"My daughter is so pretty that I can't interest her in the serious things of life." "She may lose her beauty some day." "So I tell her. And then she'll be sorry that she didn't learn to play bridge."

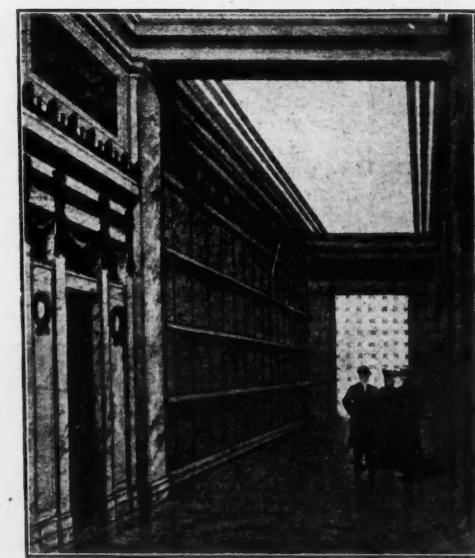
Caller—I didn't know your son was at college. Is this his freshman year? Mrs. Bunderby—Oh, no, indeed! He's a sycamore.

Him—Are you fond of "La Boheme"? Her—I don't know. It depends altogether on what kind of dressing you put on it.

THE MODERN MAUSOLEUM

Beautiful Marble Palace for the Dead

Built for Toronto Families in Forest Lawn Mausoleum Cemetery on Yonge Street, Near York Mills



Refined Sentiment
Permanent Construction
Perfect Sanitation
Perpetual Maintenance
Decided Economy
Civic Improvement

The practice of burying human bodies in the earth, and the knowledge of what becomes of them, is responsible for much of the horror and dread of death.

A funeral in one of these beautiful buildings is beyond comparison with the ordinary funeral in a grave-cemetery. Instead of the cheerless, depressing effect of lowering the body into a hole in the ground, here we may hold full burial service amid attractive surroundings in a marble palace and experience the consolation and comfort of placing the body of a loved one in a pure white room where it will remain for all time, a few inches from our touch, and where the entity of the body will be preserved just as we last saw it when placing it there.

Earth Burial is unsanitary—a menace to public health. Cremation is inhuman, intolerable to surviving friends. Both methods provide for the destruction of the body.

Why not make the disposition of our dead bodies easier for those who are left behind? We can alleviate their sorrow and the gruesome afterthoughts by providing the better way while we live. Should we not insure for them that sense of consolation and comfort in being able to preserve our bodies from the cold, the wet, the mould, the decay and the certain destruction by the elements and vermin of the earth? A little forethought and smaller investment, than is required for the cemetery lot and monument, will bring you more peace of mind and satisfaction now than you can imagine.

This building will be constructed to accommodate only those who subscribe for the compartments NOW.

The public is invited to call at the company's office to inspect plans and make reservations.

MAIL THIS COUPON

International Mausoleum Co., Limited,
42-44 Victoria St., Toronto.

Gentlemen,—Without obligating me in any way, you may send me further information relative to your method of caring for the dead.

Name.....

Address.....

Let us
tell
you
more
about
this
move-
ment.

